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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Poles Offering Stiff Resistance; Hitler Pauses to Draft Reply; France Will Fight--Daladier

British-French ultimatums demanded withdrawal of German troops from Polish soil—Both sides send out claims of military achievements.

Awaiting Hitler's reply to the British and French ultimatums, the decision of whether the European crisis would become a general war hung in the balance today.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's expected declaration to the British Parliament was postponed for a few hours. The French Parliament heard Premier Daladier declare that France would fight to turn back aggression against Poland. Both Britain and France, in their ultimatums, demanded that Germany immediately withdraw its troops from Polish soil.

Effective Polish resistance to German invasion on three fronts was reported in a general staff communiqué from Warsaw this morning.

Capture of two German armored trains, the disabling of 100 German tanks, and the shooting down of 34 German planes comprise the military news broadcast from the Polish Capital.

Enthusiastic reports of victory were circulated in Berlin, including the advance of German troops into Poland despite Polish resistance.

Soviet Russia changed its ambassadors to Germany, sending to the Reich one of the architects of the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact.

Smaller nations rushed out declarations of neutrality.

Britain and France furthered their mobilization moves. Britain passed in Parliament a conscription bill for men from 18 to 41. France took steps to strengthen its finance control.

A White Paper published in Britain made public hitherto secret "crisis correspondence" revealing a British warning to Germany on Aug. 22. The British interpret the record as full evidence of German provocation.

By a Staff Artist

The 'Go Forward' Order Still Stands!

Windsor Flies To Homeland, Report States

The World's Day
Sept. 2, 1939

Windsor Heads Home?

PARIS (AP)—British sources close to the royal family said the Duke of Windsor was flying back to England today for the first sight of his homeland since his abdication from the throne, Dec. 11, 1936. It was believed the Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, his American-born wife, would go with him.

These sources said the former British King sent for his private pilot who left Farnborough, England, for the Riviera, where the Duke and Duchess have been living.

Oil Ultimatum

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas, speaking today before Congress, warned 17 foreign oil companies whose properties were expropriated by Mexico in March, 1938, that unless an early settlement is reached the Government will proceed with its own plans for evaluation and payment.

Señor Cardenas declared some demands of the American and British oil companies are "absurd" and added that "expropriation is now a part of the history of our economic independence which should not be touched." Observers believed that war in Europe would make the sale of Mexican oil to Germany and Italy difficult.

Duce Reports to King

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini had a lengthy audience with King Victor Emmanuel today in which he reported on the Italian situation arising from the German-Polish conflict. Il Duce was believed to have explained to the King why the Government was observing neutrality.

Churches Back Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Strong support of President Roosevelt's appeals to the European powers in behalf of peace and against the bombing of Civilian populations, is contained in a message to the President from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Department of International Justice and Good Will, made public today.

"We trust you may find it possible to place the good offices of the United States at the disposal of the interested powers looking toward an early settlement of the controversy," the message added.

Hitler Sends Reply

BERLIN (AP)—The Government announced today that Reichsführer Hitler had replied favorably to President Roosevelt's appeal to belligerents in a possible European war to not bomb open (unfortified) towns and cities.

League Official Out

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig, and his staff arrived here today by way of East Prussia. He was said to be bound for Riga, Latvia, on his way to London.

War Map Installed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A war map was installed in the White House today for keeping track of progress of German-Polish hostilities.

Slovakia Protests

LONDON (AP) (Passed through British censorship)—The Polish Embassy said today a note protesting the "suppression of Slovakia by the Third Reich" and its utilization as a base for a German attack on Poland had been handed to Foreign Minister Joseph Beck by the Slovakian Minister to Warsaw.

Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Sept. 4, a legal holiday.

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Germans Must Avoid Foreign Radiocasts

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 2

The newly established Cabinet Council for National Defense in its first decree prohibited Germans from listening to foreign radio reports.

The decree laid down penalties as severe as death for "spreading false reports." The Council's drastic action appeared to be in reaction to radio news bulletins from Warsaw and other cities regarding the German bombings of Polish towns which sources here said were false.

Guidance Sought By Institute At Closing Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 2—Pleas to religious-minded for guidance, and to realize that, no matter what the temporary appearance may be, the forces of world brotherhood have not been permanently defeated, marked the closing session of the third biennial Institute of Human Relations at Williams College.

These pleas were not made by clergymen, although 139 of the 810 persons attending the institute were clergymen, but by two prominent educators—one a winner of the Nobel Prize for discoveries in natural science.

Speakers at the final session were Dr. Arthur H. Compton, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, the Nobel Prize winner; Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark; Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, of Rhode Island, and Roger Williams Straus, New York industrialist, who is a co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which sponsored the Institute.

Many in the audience were moved to hear Dr. Compton declare, with the greatest sincerity: "In this crisis, should we not look to our God for guidance? We do look to him and ask, what have we done wrong that this conflict should come about? Where have we failed? Give us, Lord, the strength to do better from now on."

Not only Dr. Compton but Dr. Kingdon denied that the crisis in European affairs is the work of a single man, but asserted it is the culmination of the policies of many nations.

A plea by Governor Vanderbilt for national unity in the crisis was followed by one from Dr. Kingdon for world unity.

The university head urged the United States to remain neutral in order that at the end of the European conflict it may act as an impartial, un-embittered mediator, promoting a peace that will be permanent because it is just, not vindictive. "Be of good courage," he said. "God has many things to reveal to us which we have not been able to understand. . . .

Boon to Farms Not Expected If War Comes

Wheat and wool might show temporary rise, experts say — Cotton stands to lose out.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — If American farmers have expected that an outbreak of European war would solve their agricultural surplus problems in the United States they are due for disappointment, except possibly in the cases of wheat and wool, acording to the opinion of agricultural economists here.

Even wheat, for which an increased demand might be expected ultimately at least, might be slow in profiting if the World War experience of 1914 to 1916 is a criterion. The grain was selling at the farm for an average of around 90 cents a bushel when war broke out in 1914, and while there was an initial rush of buying which carried it up to $1.35, the price settled before the middle of 1915 to below $1 and remained there until late in 1916. The sharp rise to between $2 and $2.50 took place in 1917 about the time of the American entry into the war, and continued until a collapse in 1920-21.

Outlook for Cotton

Cotton, which constitutes the United States's biggest export crop and of which it has on hand its largest surplus, would stand to lose rather than gain, at least for a long time, in a period of conflict. Experts say the experience is that demand for wool picks up but that the consumption of new cotton textiles slumps when nations turn their energies to fighting.

The oft-mentioned use of cotton in cellulose nitrates as material for explosives is but a drop in the bucket to compensate for the loss of ordinary textile markets, for the cellulose trade can get supply enough by taking only the linters or fuzz that is gleaned from the cotton seed and offers no market for the medium or longer-fiber cotton which is the main reliance of the grower for price.

On paper, the price curve for cotton during the World War would seem a little more encouraging in some respects than that for wheat, but other factors entered in, such as a temporary decline of yields in India, Egypt and Brazil. The price was low in 1914—seven or eight cents—due to an exceptionally large crop. Quotations rose during 1915, '16 and '17 and spurted in 1919 to a boom from the reaction was disastrous to the South."

Perishables Would Perish

Another branch of farm trade which Department of Agriculture men believe would suffer heavily in any change to a war economy

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Mobilization in France Upsets Recent Calm

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 2—With the sands running very low in the hour glass of peace, Paris today was dominated by the atmosphere of a general mobilization. The relative calm of the last few days has been replaced by tremendous activity and movement, as reservists, often accompanied by their wives, depart from the stations, while the voluntary evacuation of the city, facilitated today by special trains, was immensely accelerated. The French general mobilization allows no exceptions. It means that every able-bodied man between the ages of 20 and 48 is called to the colors, regardless of family responsibilities. With the lapse of only 21 years since the last war many soldiers who fought then must go into the trenches again now.

Many smaller shops are now closing because the male personnel has been mobilized, while wives who might have carried on business in the last war now seek places of relative safety in the country.

A milk and ice store in our neighborhood closed yesterday, the owner being mobilized and saying, when reminded that Reichsführer Hitler had promised to aim only at military objectives, "Do you think I would trust my wife and child to Hitler's promise?"

Postal Service Delayed

This is almost the universal attitude, and Paris will be enormously depleted as to population within the next few days unless some utterly unforeseen change in the situation occurs. Among conspicuous wartime signs are notices posted in cellars available as air-raid shelters with the amount of accommodation, the appearance of women conductors and ticket collectors, disorganization and delay in the postal service, and restriction of all newspapers to a four-page format.

Incidentally one found more views than news in today's heavily censored newspapers. Germany's sole responsibility for war was heavily emphasized, on the basis that the German conditions which contained some relatively moderate points were never officially communicated to Poland. This raised doubts whether Herr Hitler actually was willing to settle the controversy along these lines.

Still cherishing the extremely faint hope that a truce might be arranged on the basis of restoration of the status quo, Léon Blum writes in today's Le Populaire, "Only one man wished the war. Only one man started the war. Only one man can check the war before it engulfs Europe and the world."

It is the general impression, however, that the die is cast and that the beginning of military operations on the western besides the eastern front is a matter of the very near future.

There has perhaps never been a war in French history into which the country entered with such complete absence of territorial aspirations, since the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine after the last war gave France its desired frontier.

France Looks to the Future

The primary objective of the war as the average Frenchman sees it is to check German domination in Eastern Europe which, it is believed, would pave the way later to an onslaught of the totalitarian powers against France itself. Pertinax writes today: "It is not only German aspiration for the hegemony of Europe which creates the basis of conflict. Europe will be dictatorial or democratic according to the issue of this war."

There is still no report of any reply to the warnings which the French and British Ambassadors last night lodged with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, indicating that the French and British promises to aid Poland would be implemented unless German troops withdrew from Polish territory.

It is considered quite probable that German strategy will consist in ignoring these protests, so as to gain time to leave the final initiative in opening hostilities to France and England. One finds the impression in diplomatic and political circles here that Herr Hitler may conceive it possible to wage a war of limited liability, offering peace to France and England when he crushes Poland. Any idea that such tactics could succeed are vigorously repudiated.

Intimate Message from Washington

Bryan's Policy on Neutrality Preferred by Roosevelt to That Followed by Wilson—Commoner's Prestige Grows

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

President Roosevelt's latest statement on foreign policy was in answer to the question: Can the United States stay out of war? ". . . I not only sincerely hope so, but I believe we can, and . . . every effort will be made by this Administration so to do."

In his next to latest important statement, made at Hyde Park before leaving on his sea vacation, the President expressed his preference for the methods of Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan in 1914-15 over those of President Wilson, as a means of keeping the United States out of war.

In April of 1915, Bryan was urging upon Wilson: "I am sure that the most unanimous desire of our country is that we shall not become involved in this war."

What were those policies of Bryan, and what light do they shed on the attitude and plans of the man in the White House today?

1. Bryan was against an arms embargo. He considered, though with some doubts later on, that the United States should sell armaments impartially under international law—which in effect supported the democratic powers through their command of the seas. This was "a course not only entirely consistent with neutrality, but a course compelled by neutrality" (Bryan to Wilson April 7, 1915).

2. He was against financial involvement, which is the first tenet of today's cash-and-carry plan. "Money is the worst of contrabands because it commands everything else" (letter to Wilson Aug. 19, 1914).

Wanted People to Avoid Danger

3. He was opposed to the involvement of American shipping, which is the second part of the cash-and-carry idea, saying in substance: "How should we complain of accidents to American ships when British ships use our flag?" (same letter to Wilson).

4. He believed Americans should keep off British ships (same letter to Wilson).

5. He was opposed to going to war over incidents: "Our people will, I believe, be slow to admit the right of a citizen to involve his country in war when by ordinary care he could have avoided danger" (letter to Wilson April 23, 1915).

6. He argued constantly against the sending of inflammatory notes. For example when Robert Lansing argued after the British ship Falaba had been torpedoed: "American public opinion will never stand for a colorless or timid presentation of a case in which an American has been killed by an atrocious act of lawlessness," Bryan pleaded for temperate language in dealing with a German people "made sensitive" by American arms shipments (Lansing to Bryan, April 5; Bryan to Wilson April 7, 1915).

7. He believed that the United States—"a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared"—should hold itself aloof so as to be able to be "a supreme moral factor in the world's progress" and hence of maximum assistance in organizing the peace (letter to Wilson prior to March, 1914). "It is not likely that either side will win so complete a victory as to be able to dictate terms, and if either side does win such a victory, it will probably mean preparation for another war" (Bryan to Wilson Sept. 19, 1914).

Growth of Bryan's Prestige

In elaboration of this last point, Ray Stannard Baker says, in his definitive work on Wilson: "One of the surprising features . . . is the way in which Bryan looms up as the statesman of largest caliber among Wilson's advisers. His views were not only the broadest and most constructive but most in accord with the President's own conception of America's role in the world. We find Bryan suggesting many of the things that Wilson was to say and do after two years of futile negotiation by House.

"His plan was simple, yet well conceived. He would have had the American Government . . . make a direct offer of mediation for the opening of peace negotiations at once. The party which refused would ipso facto incur the responsibility for continuing the war. He would have accompanied the offer by negotiations as to the general guarantees of a permanent peace—in which the United States would be prepared to play a part—which would offer the security against renewed aggression demanded by all the belligerents.

"These communications and those to follow might be held as confidential as one pleased, but the American Government should exert a constant pressure of moderation to bring the two sets of terms together. . . ."

There is neither time nor space here for the scores of reasons why 1914 differs from today; for recounting the many weaknesses in Bryan's statesmanship; or telling the story of how he came to split with Wilson finally, and to resign over the drafting of the second Lusitania note. The above bare record of his policies, however, was given an importance to the policies of the months to come in the United States by no less an authority on the matter than Mr. Roosevelt himself. For anyone desiring to pursue the subject more in detail and yet speedily, volume five of the Baker book, "Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters," will cover the facts adequately.

Saville R. Davis

Appeal to Back President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, appealed last night for the "undivided and loyal support" of every American for the efforts of the President and the Administration to keep the United States out of war.

"This is an hour of danger and crisis," Mr. Johnson said in a radio talk. He added that it was "the essence and glory of a democracy that men can differ," but that in times of crisis "there is a moral duty resting on us all to sink our differences."

Poland Resisting German Invasion On Three Fronts

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (AP) (Via Budapest and Amsterdam)—Official reports said today Polish forces were resisting German invasion on three fronts.

A General Staff communiqué said heavy fighting raged through the night in the border area but there were no late reports giving details of land engagements.

The first heavy impact of the undeclared war came from German warplanes which bombed more than a score of cities, including Warsaw, in advance of the three invading German armies.

A Government communiqué admitted "many civilians were killed and wounded" on the first day of the undeclared war. It was said officially, however, that the air raids had inflicted only slight damage to vital sources. All Polish cities were darkened.

In addition to five air raids on Warsaw yesterday, a communiqué said Nazi raiders also bombed the following cities: Kutno, Lwow, Krakow, Gdynia, Katowitz, Augustow, Brodbica, Tczew, Radomsko, Torun, Tunel, Krosbo, Trzebiba, Jslo, Tomaszew, Misk-Mazowieski, Grodno, Biale-Podlaska, Radom, Modlin, Pultusk, Kogryn, Pluock, and Otwock.

A German warplane, it said, "fired the first shot in the war" by bombing Puck yesterday at 5:20 a. m.

The Poles declared they shot down 16 German warplanes and captured two German armored trains. They admitted the loss of two Polish planes.

On the ground, other official reports asserted, Polish troops were fighting back spiritedly against the German forces and were holding fast.

The German columns were pointed from East Prussia against Dzialdowo and Mlawa; from Pomerania against Chojnice at the narrowest point of Pomorze (the Polish Corridor); and from Breslau against Katowitz.

Gdynia, Polish port on the same harbor as Danzig, was reported kept under heavy bombardment.

Anti-aircraft batteries encircling Warsaw made it impossible for the German planes to dive low to reach their objectives.

Although tremendous explosions shook the city and the populace underwent terrific strain, there was no panic.

Polish News on Invasion

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP) (By Radio)—The British Broadcasting Company, in a news summary today, said that a Polish telegraph agency report declared 130 persons had been killed, 12 of them soldiers, in 94 German air raids on Polish territory.

The broadcast also quoted an

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Britain, Poised To Fight, Delays Its Declaration

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—(Passed Through British Censorship)—Great Britain, fully armed and ready, decided today on at least a slight delay in telling Germany and the world it was going to war to defend Poland.

When the House of Commons met early this afternoon, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain deferred his vital statement until later in the day. The Commons was told by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it would also meet again at noon tomorrow.

There was no official explanation for the delay but it was presumed that Mr. Chamberlain still awaited an answer from Germany to his "last warning" to halt the Reich armies and get them out of Poland.

It was stated on good authority that the British and French, desiring to act together, might delay their declaration until after the meeting of the French Chamber scheduled also for today.

Before adjournment the House by a vote of 340 to 7 passed at the important second reading a conscription bill which will make all men between the ages of 18 and 41 liable to military service. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, in explaining the bill, said it did not apply to Northern Ireland.

France Ready to Fight

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier made plain to the Chamber of Deputies at today's historic session that France would fight to aid Poland unless Germany halted "aggression."

The Premier told the Chamber: "There is no Frenchman marching toward the lines who marches with hatred of the Germans, but he marches knowing the very existence of his country is at stake."

Without formally declaring war, M. Daladier bound France's fate to that of Poland by declaring:

"Is there is German-Polish war? No! There is a step in Hitlerian Germany's effort to dominate the world."

The Premier then delivered his own account of the crisis caused by the German invasion of Poland and the French and British mobilizations.

"The responsibility has been established," M. Daladier said in solemn tones.

All Deputies up to 40 years of age already had been mobilized. They appeared in uniform.

N. Y. Bars Rioting

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today served notice that no demonstrations of any kind would be permitted during the present European crisis in the vicinities of any foreign government consulates here. He made the announcement in a radiocast appeal to New Yorkers to remain calm.

The Week in Focus: Britain and France Stand on Brink as Poles Fight Invader

Italians Aloof for Present; America Hopes to Keep Out

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

General war has not broken out at this writing, but humanity faces a future of unknown shapes to come.

Those shapes need not repeat past mistakes. In the shadow of unpredictable conflict, statesmen and unvoiced millions marshall their might, praying that reason and good will may yet avert catastrophe without surrendering human liberty.

With armed conflict in process between Germany and Poland; with Poland waiting for its allies to fulfill their pledges; with Britain and France at this moment still delaying, all past events pale beside the outlook for civilization as we have known it. But some measure of understanding emerges from looking more closely at known facts in this week of mankind's ordeal.

The Record: Issues

For what is Europe nearly [illegible]?

German-Polish differences over Danzig, the Polish Corridor, and Upper Silesia were the immediate issues. But Premier Daladier told the French people that events actually turned on preservation of "the liberty and the life of Poland." He added:

"And with the life and liberty of Poland—that is to say, the life and liberty of 35,000,000 people—the destiny of other European peoples is linked. Our destiny and that of every French citizen is involved. If, by lack of foresight or by cowardice, we permit all these peoples to succumb one after another . . . very soon this effort to dominate Europe will turn quickly against our own country."

Prime Minister Chamberlain said in his address to Parliament Sept. 1—after Poland had been invaded by German troops and several Polish cities bombed—that "the responsibility of this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man—the German Chancellor."

The English are masters of understatement and of reserve in speech, yet Mr. Chamberlain declared in measured tones:

"The German Chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions."

That left no doubt as to what Britain believed it would be fighting for. The struggle as seen from London is between National Socialist expansionism and those who resist it—especially its methods.

'German Living Space'

Reichsführer Hitler has couched his statement of the issues in terms calculated to make Poland appear as unreasonable and even an aggressor. He minimized references to the Reich's larger objectives, concentrating on Danzig and the Corridor. But he told the German Army Sept. 1 it would "fight for honor and the right to life of the resurrected German people."

General Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, was more specific: "In the certainty of our just cause we enter the fight for a clear aim: the lasting security of German folkdom and German living space against foreign attacks and claims to power . . . Forward with God for Germany!"

It was noted that the General omitted to mention Hitler in this finale—a most unusual omission, possibly significant of latent Army doubts about the Führer's latest adventure.

From Poland's standpoint the issue was a simple one—national existence. With Czechoslovakia fresh in memory, the Poles chose to fight rather than make concessions to a Reich they did not trust.

Impartial observers on the spot in Poland recorded steadily that German atrocity tales were unfounded. Within the Reich, press and radio whipped up stories of border raids, invariably blamed on the Poles.

Those versed in National Socialist techniques of aggression had no doubt what was coming.

—Cargill, Daily Tribune

Another "Black Out"

—Elderman, Washington Post

The Shape of Things to Come

Last-Minute Negotiations

With tension increasing and more than 10,000,000 men under arms, the only functioning peace machinery took form in: 1. Ordinary diplomacy. 2. Appeals by neutrals to the disputants.

Poland, although a member of the League of Nations, relied on British-French guarantees rather than the Covenant.

Ordinary diplomacy centered on the figure of British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson. Personal letters passed between Chancellor Hitler, French Premier Daladier, and Mr. Chamberlain. Behind the scenes, Italy was active. Many other known and unknown forces were at work.

The messages carried by Sir Nevile to Berlin never deviated from British determination to stand by its guarantee to Poland. Details of the British-German correspondence were withheld from the public until both Governments issued conflicting versions of what had occurred. And that was after the negotiations had nearly ceased.

Herr Hitler carefully laid down the lines on which he counts to deny war guilt.

Mr. Chamberlain publicly exposed this German move as resorting to methods that he said would not be applied even to a vanquished nation. The disputes revolved around Herr Hitler's contention that he had waited in vain two whole days for a Polish acceptance of his offer to negotiate. According to his Reichstag speech of Sept. 1, he decided to "counter-attack" only after Poland had refused to send a negotiator to consider his moderate "16 points." As he spoke, Polish cities were being bombed, and German armies pushed in Poland on three fronts.

Hitler's 16 points sound—on the surface—full of reasonableness. But the manner of their submission to Britain, and the fact that they never were submitted to Poland at all, aroused Mr. Chamberlain to a public protest.

Germany did not send its proposals to Warsaw, but demanded that a Polish envoy come to Berlin, replete with powers "to negotiate and conclude agreements."

German Haste

Such an envoy was given about 24 hours to report in Berlin.

Poland warily kept out of what it considered a German net. Instead of free negotiations, Warsaw saw a list of German demands, which, however reasonable some of them might be, were laid down to be accepted or rejected by an envoy who could not refer back to his Government for instructions, or take time for ample study.

Haste was implicit in the German demand. Poland refused to be rushed.

Clad in gray uniform, Herr Hitler shouted he was ready to die, and named two successors, in order, Field Marshal Göring and Rudolf Hess.

The 16 Points

Amazing as it seems, Germany's only offer that appeared even likely of acceptance reached Poland by way of the radio and press; after armies were fighting. So Poland did not know the details and did not refuse the program in advance. Even so, some of its main points proved unacceptable when studied by Warsaw.

British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson received the German peace plan in equally amazing fashion. Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop read it to him in German at a fast clip, and did not give him a copy to study.

Since Herr Hitler based his "counter-attack" against Poland on the ground that Poland had refused to negotiate, Britain published a White Paper giving the pertinent documents. In effect, this was Britain's reply to the Reich's war-guilt defense.

Set in this frame, the 16 points look less liberal than at first glance. Their essentials were:

Immediate return of Danzig to Germany.

The Polish Corridor to decide by plebiscite whether to join the Reich. Russia, Italy, Britain, and France would manage the plebiscite.

Gdynia would in any case remain a Polish port, which, with Danzig, would be demilitarized. If Germany won the Corridor, Poland would be allowed a zone linked to Gdynia. If the Corridor remained Polish, Germany would be given a zone to East Prussia.

Harbor rights for Poland in Danzig would be exchanged for equal German rights in Gdynia.

One year would elapse before the plebiscite, a simple majority vote to decide. Germans living in the Corridor area on Jan. 1, 1918, and all born there, could vote. Those "banished" since 1918 would return to vote.

Minorities would be exempted from military service and granted rights to their cultural organizations.

Despite the comparative liberality of these terms, German action led Mr. Chamberlain to state that "the final clash . . . might have been avoided had there been the least desire on the part of the German Government to arrive at a peaceful settlement."

Italy Holds Aloof

So long as fighting is limited to Germany and Poland, one end of the Rome-Berlin Axis is considered adequate. On Sept. 1 the Italian Cabinet announced that Italy would not start military operations. What might happen later was only implied.

Italian neutrality aids Germany almost as much as Italian fighting, since the Allies had counted on reaching the Reich through Italy, avoiding the Siegfried, or Limes, Line.

European neutrals were advised by Berlin they would not be molested as long as they remained neutral.

Russia Ratifies Pact

After several days' delay, the Soviet Congress ratified Sept. 1 the non-aggression pact with Germany. Premier Molotoff twitted Britain and France, telling an amused Congress that democratic fears had cost them Russia's help. They feared, he said, to strengthen the Soviet Union, and Poland would not agree to allow Russian troops on Polish soil.

But Mr. Molotoff warned outsiders not to read too much into the German pact, adding that Russia does "not have to get involved in war either way."

The Japanese Cabinet fell, and new Premier Abe ruled Germany had violated Anti-Communist pact.

What of America?

Poland invoked the British-French guarantee Sept. 1. Britain and France sent "one last warning" to Germany, and waited.

America North and South watched. President Roosevelt appealed against bombing of open towns. He said he thought America could stay out, and would try "so to do."

Roosevelt Clings to Policy Of Calm Neutrality for U. S.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—American policy was concentrated today on the effort to reassure public opinion of the official intention to remain out of European conflict, in the face of an unprecedentedly narrowed Atlantic through newspaper and radio coverage of hostilities.

President Roosevelt, having pledged yesterday his hope and belief that the United States could remain out, prepared to go on the air at 9 p. m., E. S. T., Sept. 3, to explain more fully to American people in a fireside talk his view of their relationship to the conflict. The State Department was ready with proclamations to put the so-called Neutrality Act into effect in the event of official declarations of war, and the President himself was believed prepared to summon an extra session of Congress if those declarations come, at which he would seek to amend or remove the Neutrality Act and strengthen national defenses.

Busiest Days in 21 Years

Meantime, the White House and State Department were busier than at any moment since the World War, keeping in momentary telephonic touch with key European centers, not alone in following the course of events, but to assist in the evacuation of American citizens and protecting other immediate interests. The American Red Cross was prepared, and has queried international headquarters, to determine how its humanitarian energies may be applied.

Four of the five nations to which the President had appealed yesterday, asking that they refrain from air bombardment of civilian populations, replied to him with unusual celerity. Britain, France, and Poland indicated their desire to refrain from such bombing, but said their own policies were dependent upon their posible opponents. Italy declared its own neutrality—said it had decided not to take any initiative in military operations. While its reply did not come in at once, Germany apparently took much the same position, following Chancellor Hitler's own statement that only military objectives would be bombed, unless retaliation were necessary.

At an afternoon Cabinet meeting, the President discussed policies and events with his department heads, and held special conferences with national defense officials, while he was in constant touch with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Sumner Welles.

Roosevelt Determined

Behind these external events, the biggest point looming up—and a somewhat unexpected one—was President Roosevelt's determined effort to reassure public opinion of his intention to keep the Nation out of conflict.

For many months now, the President and his Cabinet have been bold and in the eyes of some even provocative in their criticisms of German policy. The Administration has taken, in the President's words, every "measure short of war" to attempt to avert the conflict. These efforts were admittedly not of a neutral or mediatory character, but rooted in the assumption that Germany must be convinced that the economic resources of the United States would back an Anglo-French effort to resist aggression.

Return to Bryan Policies

Now that conflict has come, it might have been assumed that the pro-democracy efforts would intensify. Instead, the President intimates his desire to return to the "neutrality" policies of the late William Jennings Bryan, which are explained in an "Intimate Message from Washington" in today's issue of The Christian Science Monitor. These policies might be interpreted as including the following points:

1. The United States intends not to be involved in military conflict in any way.
2. It is prepared to open its resources, its markets, and factories to all comers, which in practice means Britain and France—the nations controlling the seas. But essentially purchases must be on a cash basis, and not through long-term loans.
3. These essential supplies from the United States to Europe must go mainly in foreign shipping.

The position is probably little different from what informed diplomatists expected, whether in Britain or Germany. And however much the President insists upon noninvolvement, he and all other capable observers know that American public opinion is far from neutral in sentiment. Overwhelmingly, according to innumerable evidences, American opinion considers one side the aggressor, and heartily sympathizes with efforts to resist this aggression.

Calm Public Fears

The President's fireside talk is keyed to a simple pitch, according to plans: simply to reassure and calm public opinion. He recalls the panic produced last autumn by the "Martinian" invasion, and knows that the radio in particular is a medium tending to stir up greater public alarm unless the facts are well understood. He will state these facts as they are viewed officially. Stephen T. Early, the President's Press Secretary, gave a good illustration yesterday of the sort of confusion and fears the Chief Executive seeks to allay. Returning yesterday from a brief vacation, Mr. Early lunched with a family that had been listening to a broadcast telling of the evacuation of children from London.

The family was asking with trepidation whether such an evacuation would soon be necessary in the United States. The President expects to address himself to just such fears.

Washington was filled with echoes of the European catastrophe. Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador, made an eloquent radio appeal to American public opinion.

Hjalmar Procope, Minister of Finland, and Folke Wennerberg, Charge d'Affaires of Sweden, called at the State Department to express their nations' official intention to observe "strictest neutrality" in the European crisis. The envoys said their neutrality declaration invoked regulations adopted jointly in May, 1938, by Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Iceland. The rules conform to established provisions in international law, modernized to meet conditions of air bombardment.

Call on Nationals

Furthermore, nationals of many nations are likely soon to be called to the colors from American soil. Policies of all governments in this regard have not yet been announced.

Foreign War, Farmers Hear, Would Not Aid Surplus Much

(Continued from Page 1)

abroad is the export of fresh fruits, apples, oranges, plums and so forth, which has been developed on a large scale in refrigerator ships from the West Coast within the last few years. This demand would shrink sharply as Great Britain and other nations tightened their belts, and would be only partly replaced by the less profitable purchases of dried fruits.

In the meat trade there is not much left to lose of the once lucrative sale of lard and pork, since Germany has been practically out of that market since the War and Great Britain's purchases presumably would not be much affected. There might in time develop some stimulation, as before, for the growing of beef animals for export purposes.

One important factor in the World War effects on agriculture, or rather in delaying those effects, was the lack of available shipping to carry American products to Europe. There was almost no American merchant marine in 1914 and vessels of belligerent nations were urgently being pressed into their own service. This probably accounted in part for the collapse of the early wheat boom when bottoms could not be found to convey the wheat abroad.

Sold Too Soon

A former Iowa farm operator now living in Washington recalled ruefully that he sold his wheat crop of 30,000 bushels while it was yet in the field in the summer of 1914 for 70 cents a bushel, and that by the time he came to deliver it the dealer could have turned it over immediately for $1.25. Yet if the dealer held it until the following spring he may not have received much more than he paid, because grain by that time was piling up in terminal elevators awaiting ships.

The situation in that respect is very different than it was then. The United States has a merchant marine fleet of more than 2,000,000 tons under its own flag, according to the Maritime Commission, and the total tonnage of other nations has likewise increased. In some respects, however, there may be less of an opportunity for ready sale of American wheat and other products this time than before. Although the German submarine campaign pinched American shipping for a while it made England and France more inclined to buy across the shortest ocean route from North America than to take the hazards and delays of longer transportation of grain and meat from Australia and the Argentine.

Might Buy Own Wheat

With a smaller German Navy now, Britain and France may be able to draw more largely upon their own Empire sources of supply.

In addition, the largest present supply of wheat exists in Argentina, where the 1938 crop was good, an exceptionally big one is now being harvested, and the Argentine Government is reported to be very anxious to unload some of its heavy holdings.

Whatever might be the immediate profits to farmers from a war situation abroad, all experts emphasize the disastrous effects in the long run from a dislocation of farming economy by war-time demands.

The high prices for wheat which prevailed during the latter years of the World War were accompanied by a rise of expenses for production which partly explained the demands of farmers for more than the eventual $2.20-a-bushel government guarantee and by an extravagant boom in land prices which sucked up the profits of many farmers who sought to expand and which left waves of bank failures through the Middle West in its wake.

California Marks Entry Into U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's near-inclusion into the British Empire instead of the United States will be recalled on the State's Admission Day holiday, Sept. 9.

"In the Lion's Shadow," current University of California radio program, describes this little-known period. Statehood, gained on Sept. 9, 1850, is regarded as marking final independence of the region from further possibility of allegiance to the Crown repudiated by the thirteen colonies.

California was actually claimed for England by Sir Francis Drake who landed north of San Francisco on June 17, 1579; but the claim lapsed through failure to colonize.

Major chance for English control, according to the radio program, came just a century ago when a plan received wide support for "British creditors to write off $50,000,000 in Mexican bonds, take over California, and recover their investments through operations modeled after the Hudson's Bay Company or the British East India Company."

Just why Britain did not "follow-through" is explained as due to internal factors in England.

Golden Gate Frozen In Unusual Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Californians will deny it, but this year the Golden Gate has frozen over.

Not the Golden Gate they know, of course, but the place of that name 16 miles up the coast from the Capital City of New Zealand. Winter frosts and snow, which swept the City, also froze the Golden Gate, which is a spot where the sea invades the land and forms a great lagoon. No one remembers such an event before.

Reich Refuses to Be Blamed

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—German officials denied last night Polish and British charges that Warsaw had had inadequate or no notice of Chancellor Hitler's 16-point offer of adjustment of the dispute with Poland.

Official quarters were particularly exercised by English radio reports that Britain did not receive Hitler's program for transmission to Poland.

It was emphatically stated they were communicated to the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, and that the German Foreign Office waited two days for a Polish representative to come and get his copy.

[A British White Paper explains that the German demands were read to the British Ambassador hastily, and in German. He asked for a copy of the demands, but it was not until Herr Hitler's 16-points were released over the radio that they became available to the British Government, Whitehall contends.]

Ready for 10-Year War

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—In a long attack on Great Britain, German political circles through the official news agency declared today that "Germany is ready to fight even a 10-year war for its rights and the final peace of Europe."

Answering what it charged were English efforts to put the blame on Germany for failure of recent diplomatic negotiations in the Polish conflict, the commentary said: "England did not play fair. When one considers that England, through unconditional support of the Polish standpoint, immediately removed every possibility of German-Polish understanding and the strange diplomatic attitude of England during the last days, then one realizes that England wants a European war and intentionally prepared it.

"England today still faces the choice of whether it wants to plunge the world into misery, but its politics of the last months and the aims it thereby pursued leave no doubt that it will not be deterred from the consequences of European catastrophe.

"The only real aggressor, therefore, from the political and historical viewpoint, is Great Britain, while the Polish Government functions only as a sub-worker."

Canterbury Plea To Curb Hatreds

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP) (Passed through British censorship)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in an appeal for loyalty, calm and unity, said today, "Let us allow no feelings of hatred or ill-will toward our enemies to stain the honor of our cause."

"May God defend the right," he prayed.

Writing in the Canterbury Diocesan Gazette, the Archbishop said Adolf Hitler was "the last man to listen to peaceful persuasion," but added "we have no feelings of enmity toward the German people."

"Rather, we have a feeling of sympathy," he continued. "Their minds have been bemused by what can only be called unscrupulous propaganda and we believe that in their hearts they long for peace as truly as ourselves."

Model Planes Win Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — In the western model airplane contest held here, $605 in cash and merchandise was awarded owners of miniature ships flying farthest, and highest.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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E	P	S	O	M	▨	G	▨	P	E	T	E	R		
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S	E	P	O	Y	▨	L	▨	P	A	R	A	H		
A	D	A	E	▨	H	I	S	▨	N	A	H	E		
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Latin America Pleads for Peace

Wholehearted endorsement of Roosevelt's moves received from heads of states.

Where does Latin America stand in relation to the European crisis?

While negotiations were still proceeding in a last-minute endeavor to prevent widespread outbreak of hostilities, The Christian Science Monitor cabled to Presidents of Latin American countries, asking them to comment on President Roosevelt's peace initiatives.

Replies received to date wholeheartedly endorse Mr. Roosevelt's moves:

Gen. José Felix Estigarribia
President of Paraguay

On the occasion of President Roosevelt's recent statements appealing for peace in these moments when a new war threatens civilization, my Government receives with sympathy every idea that contributes toward solving the present crisis by conciliatory means in conformity with equity and justice. Paraguay knows by recent experience what an armed conflict means—a conflict which has served to make the Continent appreciate the value of the legal norms that govern international living and that are now in imminent danger. For that reason Paraguay is ready to support every course [of action] which may assure peace among nations. In these moments of anxious waiting it adds its voice to those appealing for the avoidance of war and the prevention of the futile sacrifice of thousads of human lives.

Gen. Carlos Quintanilla
Provisional President of Bolivia

My Government is following European events with genuine anxiety. Bolivia is a profoundly pacific country, and believes that every international problem can be solved by true understanding. Hence I believe it is the duty of neutral nations to mobilize the moral and spiritual forces of the whole world in behalf of the ideals of peace; to intercede and seek those formulas for solution which are always possible. They not only deserve most frank recognition but the firm and loyal support of other nations interested in maintaining peace. They open a way which must be followed with faith and steadfastness, principally by the American powers that are traditionally peace-loving.

In so far as Bolivia is concerned my Government must declare its purpose to support any peaceful action of a sort to bring benefit to mankind.

Gen. Oscar R. Benavides
President of Peru

In this grave hour when over Europe and civilization looms the most fearful threat that history can record, I wish to express, in my character of Chief of State of a people on the Continent of peace, the fervent desire that the distressing crisis which the Old World is debating may be solved by means at the disposal of diplomacy and law. Peru places its faith in the efforts made to find the way to a peaceful and lawful solution of the German-Polish conflict, we have thus expressed ourselves in reply to the cable of the King of the Belgians, and we concur in the vehement words of President Roosevelt. The conscience of America has forged a gospel of peace and harmony among the peoples upon the solid base of brotherhood, which is expressed in the profound conviction that there exists no controversy, the solution for which cannot be found by international law. I claim for my words the authority of having solved for my country a grave international problem through legal means, when all hope for peace seemed lost; and on that occasion, conscious of my duties as head of the Government I did not hesitate to take the responsibility in the face of history. [Reference to Leticia dispute with Colombia in 1934].

Dr. Stenio Vincent
President of Haiti

At this time when once again the peace of Europe and universal security are cruelly threatened, I wish to re-affirm my steadfast faith in the triumph of the ideas of justice, order, and work, which President Roosevelt has unselfishly championed, and which through him are henceforth inscribed on the hearts of all the peoples of this Hemisphere. Hence, as I have already stated officially on various occasions and as I have just stated anew in Chapter Five of my latest book, the people of Haiti in complete accord with my Government have determined to co-operate by every means in their power with the great American people and in full fellowship of thought with all nations of this Continent for the safeguarding of universal peace and for the triumph in the whole world of those generous ideas of humanity, order, and work, which constitute the magnificent ideal of our three Americas.

Dr. Juan Demostenes Arosemena
President of the Republic of Panama

In accordance with your deside as made known by yesterday's cable I express the profound confidence which the people and the Government of Panama entertain that the possibilites of war which today threaten the world will give place to the peace for which we all long. Panama like all American nations which pursue their activities in the spirit of universal peace and harmony places its hope in this, that a high sense of responsibility, under standing, and love for mankind will so illumine the minds of the great statesmen of the world that they will seek and find a formula for an acceptable settlement which may restore peace to millions of hearts distressed by the crisis.

Our Nation has followed with great sympathy the efforts President Roosevelt has made to avoid the outbreak of hostilities, and we entertain the hope that his well-intentioned efforts will ultimately be crowned with the desired success, thus contributing to the avoidance for all mankind of the great sufferings the unleashing of a general war would bring upon it. May the united efforts of men of good will bring peace and concord, and make possible an ideological readjustment in the world.

Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez
President of El Salvador

The messages of the President of the great American Nation merit the sympathetic response of all men of good will. In America the ideal of peace has an irresistible and mighty power, that will cause the 21 nations to rise up as one man with other right-thinking peoples of the earth in defense of peace. If one nation or several nations disrupt the harmony of international life, it is the unescapable duty of the governments and peoples that love justice to cope with the situation till the reign of peace is achieved; and even as in the civil life of citizens the malefactor is oblidged to repair the harm and to recognize the law that has been violated, so justice represented by the will of the right-thinking peoples of the earth will suppress injustice with the sword of justice.

Dr. Aurelio Mosquero Narvaez
President of Ecuador

Editor's note: President Mosquero Narvaez volunteered a statement of support for President Roosevelt's policy. He said in a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt Aug. 28:

"In this grave hour I adhere to the new urgent appeal which Your Excellency has made to European countries to seek the necessary solution of their differences by pacific means. Whether that noble invitation is accepted or not, Your Excellency will have deserved the applause of all men who are observing, with fear, the approach of a catastrophe for civilization."

Monitor Telegraphs For Peace Messages

The following is the telegram which The Christian Science Monitor sent to the heads of governments of the Latin-American republics:

Secretary Hull yesterday indicated that the United States, though not officially soliciting peace declarations paralleling those of President Roosevelt, would welcome them at this critical hour. In the service of world peace this newspaper which has always sought to report news of Latin American countries sympathetically is appealing to all heads of American nations for a statement regarding hopes for peace and attitude toward Roosevelt's messages. Would you be gracious enough to cable collect a statement up to 200 words.

Nations which have been in war cite horrors in lending support to move for truce.

Enormous Losses Burdened Both Sides in World War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The question of whether a profit is possible from war is answered to a large extent by figures which show that both sides in the World War were heavy losers.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace estimates the cost of the World War at $337,846,000,000, of which $189,000,000,000 was spent directly and the remaining cost was in destruction of property and stoppage of industry.

These figures vary some with other sources such as the National Council for Prevention of War, which estimates that the direct cost of the war was $186,233,637,097.

The Carnegie Endowment also estimates that the World War took a toll of 23,000,000 lives—10,000,000 soldiers and 13,000,000 civilians. In addition to this, 23,000,000 soldiers were wounded or missing, 9,000,000 children were orphans, and 10,000,000 persons became refugees.

Other sources estimate totals ranging from 7,781,806 known victims to 12,990,571. Estimates of soldiers wounded range from 7,080,580 to 21,210,452.

Germany's losses alone in the World War were considerable. In fatalities it is estimated that Germany lost a total of nearly 2,000,000, with 3,683,143 wounded. Germany's losse.. in direct expenditure are estimated to be about $40,000,000,000.

In addition, Germany lost possession of Danzig and the Polish Corridor. In Africa Germany lost the Cameroons, Togoland, Southwest Africa, and East Africa. These territories held about 18,000 Germans. The Marshall Isles, Samoa, New Guinea, Nauru Island were lost in the Pacific Ocean. The Peninsula of Shantung on the coast of China was renounced to Japan. All state properties, movable and immovable, in these colonies were also lost, as were small territories along Germany's western frontiers.

U. S. Communists Rejoice

CHICAGO (AP) — A resolution approving the Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact was adopted Sept. 1 at a mass meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Communist Party in the United States.

We "especially rejoice" over signing of the pact, the resolution said. Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party, in an address said the pact was "the only possibility of a decisive blow for peace."

Making Decisive British Moves

Wide World Radiophoto

King George VI and Prime Minister Chamberlain
The King and Prime Minister on steps of No. 10 Downing Street Sept. 1, after the former's order for general mobilization of British Army, Navy and Air forces.

Polish Parliament Assembles To Extend War Measures

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (AP)—President Moscicki declared Poland under a "state of war" today as official reports said Polish forces were resisting German invasion on three fronts.

The "state of war" supersedes the "state of national emergency" decreed yesterday.

An extraordinary session of Parliament assembled to enact emergency war measures, and the German chargé d'affaires was handed his passports with a request that he leave Poland.

Under instructions from his Government, the Netherlands Minister assumed charge of German affairs.

'No State of War'—Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—The official German interpretation on the status of relations between Poland and Germany was that there is no state of war existing. The embassies of both nations are still functioning. The Polish Ambasador, Jozeph Lipski, is understood to have made a protest at the Foreign Office against German military operations in Poland.

German officialdom insists that all that happened was that Germany struck back after Poland attacked at Gleiwitz and consistently violated the border in recent weeks.

Informed quarters frankly admitted, however, that if, for instance, Katowitz in Polish Silesia should be "liberated," it might be retained permanently by Germany, although Herr Hitler's 16 points submitted to the world, said nothing of Silesia. In other words, it was indicated the 16 points no longer stand as Germany's offer in the crisis.

As further argument that a state of war does not exist, officials pointed to the fact that the German-Italian military alliance has not become operative in the sense that Italy must give Germany military assistance.

Yesterday, in fact, it appeared more as if Soviet Russia was likely soon to aid Germany.

A military mission of high Russian officers was expected momentarily in Berlin and there was a general expectation that a military alliance would be quickly concluded with Soviet Russia.

It was stated in official quarters there would be no notice to other powers of a condition of war prevailing along the Polish border.

Call by Polish President

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (AP)—President Moscicki last night issued a statement to citizens of the Republic reading:

"During the night the eternal enemy began aggressive activity against the Polish Republic before God and history.

"At this momentous time I address all citizens, deeply convinced the entire nation will defend its freedom and independence. . . .

"The entire Polish nation, blessed by God, will fight for the nation's righteous cause shoulder-to-shoulder with its Army on the battlefield until final victory."

The President summoned Parliament for an extraordinary session beginning today. Parliament will pass emergency financial, economic, and military measures to run the nation.

Potocki Sees Firm Poland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador, said in a statement yesterday that his nation "has been ruthlessly attacked by the armed forces of Germany." He added: "Poland stands firm. We shall fight back."

Count Potocki said his country had lost military benefits by refraining from striking first against Germany, but explained "we desire to stand clean before history."

"We shall fight this war for Poland," the Ambassador said, "for the sanctity of our homes, for the right to maintain our faith and our treaties.

"But we shall also fight to remove from Europe the spectre of force and intimidation; to assure to the free nations of the world the right to enjoy freedom and independence, the right to pursue their happiness in such a way as they themselves think fit."

Bund for U. S. Neutrality

NEW YORK (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, said in an interview Sept. 1 that the Bund was a "neutral, American organization fighting for absolute neutrality."

"I hope," he added, "that the United States stays out. We don't want war. The Bund is not supporting war."

Mr. Kuhn expressed the opinion "it will be all over in a few days" and fitted his action to his words by changing the map of Poland which hangs in the Bund headquarters. He extended the German map color over Danzig and the corridor and also over all of western Poland which was German in 1914.

He made the change this morning, he said, as soon as he learned the German army had entered Poland.

What Legionnaires Hope

CHICAGO (AP) — Stephen F. Chadwick, National Commander of the American Legion, said Sept. 1 that present European hostilities "just don't make sense" to more than 1,000,000 ex-service men who participated in the World War. Mr. Chadwick, here perfecting plans for the 21st annual convention of the American Legion in Chicago on Sept. 25, said, "Legionnaires hoped that the sacrifices of the World War would have advanced reason among the peoples of the earth. We yet hope," he added, "that in the dictator nations the people themselves will speak."

Six European Nations Remain Neutral

By the Associated Press

European countries which have announced their intention to remain neutral in the event of a general war include: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Latvia, and Bulgaria.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2—Denmark officially announced last night its intention of maintaining strict neutrality.

The official statement explained the action was based on a declaration signed in May, 1938, by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 2 (AP)—King Haakon today proclaimed Norway's absolute neutrality in any European war:

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 2—The Government announced last night that Portugal would remain neutral.

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 2—President Ulmanis today signed a declaration that Latvia would keep its neutrality. At the same time, some reservists were called to the colors.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 2 (AP)—A Government spokesman announced last night that Bulgaria was more than ever determined to maintain strict neutrality since the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities.

MADRID, Sept. 2—The Government announced it had "carefully examined the serious situation created in eastern Europe and follows with keen interest the developments."

Gen. Francisco Franco's Cabinet avoided stating Spain's neutrality officially, though it is generally known that Spain hopes to remain neutral.

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 2 (AP)—President Kallio last night issued a decree that "during the war arisen between Germany and Poland, Finland will observe complete neutrality."

Australia Ready

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 2 (AP) (via London, Passed Through British Censorship)—A "danger of war" proclamation was issued early today by the Commonwealth Executive Council.

Premier Robert Gordon Menzies asserted in a radiocast that "war would come if Germany wanted it." Earlier the Premier had announced as a precautionary measure the censorship of cables, wireless, and mails for overseas.

R. G. Casey, Minister of Supply and Development, said Australian munition factories were ready for instant and full production.

Neutrality Move

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a communiqué today that Argentina was consulting with American governments for joint action regarding neutrality and invocation of the 1938 Lima Declaration if war is recognized as existing in Europe. The declaration binds participating governments to defend American institutions and set up a consultation system.

Slovakia Sends Sympathy

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Slovak Minister to Poland, Ladislaw, Szathmaky, handed Foreign Minister Joseph Beck a letter assuring Poland it had the sympathies of the Slovak nation.

The letter contained a protest against Germany's "use of Slovakia as a base of military action against Poland" and asked Mr. Beck to assure Poland that Slovakia awaits help from Poland in regaining its independence.

The Slovak Minister charged that Slovak leaders were tools in German politics.

Canada Calls Militia

OTTAWA, Sept. 2 (CP)—Thousands of Canadians left their civil occupations to take up duty with the Dominion's militia, naval, and air forces today after the Cabinet put these branches of the service on an active basis under proclamation of the War Measures Act of 1914.

At the same time, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced that a special session of Parliament had been called for Sept. 7. When it convenes, Parliament will be asked to authorize the Government to provide "effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Great Britain."

Japan Makes No Move

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2 (AP)—Indications here pointed to Japan remaining neutral. Japanese shipping schedules were continuing without interruption and no move had been made to evacuate large Japanese colonies at Hong Kong and Singapore.

Well-informed foreign sources believed, however, that only the circumstances created by the German-Soviet nonaggression pact had called off Japanese plans to occupy the International Settlement of Shanghai and, possibly, to attack Hong Kong in the event of a European war.

Teleky Asks Power

BUDAPEST, Sept. 2 (AP)—Count Paul Teleky, Premier of Hungary, appealed to Hungarian patriotism and announced he would ask for extraordinary powers to preserve his country's neutrality.

Count Teleky will ask Parliament to give him the power of censorship, order internment, and restrict the rights of assembly and association—all of which, it is interpreted, is deemed necessary to curb Hungarian Nazis.

The Premier also will ask the right to control prices, conscript raw materials, and regulate labor.

Dail Ready to Act

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera today called on the Dail to pass emergency laws for control of food, currency, transport, and shipping.

Compulsory blackouts were ordered beginning tonight following a first, partial blackout Sept. 1.

An emergency powers bill before the Dail provides for censorship of the press, right to regulate and control all essential services and "acquisition by agreement or compulsion on behalf of the State of any currency other than Irish." The measure also would permit arrests without warrants.

It was announced officially that Eire's army reserve of about 25,000 men will be called for permanent service.

Newfoundland Acts

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Sept. 2 (C. P.)—A series of regulations ranging from censorship to control of prices was announced last night by the Newfoundland Government as it prepared to meet the eventuality of war.

Issue Goes Far Beyond Poland Peace-Front Press Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—The general conviction in the "peace bloc" countries that the issue over which Britain and France are prepared to go to war is far wider than the fate of Danzig and the Corridor, or even the whole of Poland, and is rather a determination to halt "gangsterism," and re-establish order in international affairs is evident in press comments in British, French, and Polish papers.

Evening Standard, London: "The issue, of course, goes far beyond Danzig or even Poland. Danzig is the latest link in a chain of occasions that began with the Rhineland and has continued via Austria, Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia, and Memel. Yesterday the Poles were respected friends, indeed last September the near allies of the Germans. How have they become today "furious enemies"? Because it was merely their turn to become victims."

Kurier Warszawski: "In this battle two blocs will fight, one fighting for civilization and liberty, the other for totalitarianism. It is all a question of a struggle against the most dangerous enemy in the world: Pan-Germanism."

Daily Telegraph: "What is it which will carry Great Britain though loathing war with all her heart into the front line?

It is the aggression of a dictator hoping to extort by force compliance with his demands and relying on the threat of war as the chief instrument of policy.

"We shall be fighting for the decencies of international relations for democratic ideals and our own way of life. A triumph for Nazism would mean for all free peoples years of humiliation, suffering and disaster."

L'Ere Nouvelle, Paris: "Britain, like France, wishes that Western and Eastern Europe, as well as all the nations to the east and west of Europe, should be free, independent, and sovereign."

Figaro, Paris: "It's all a question of knowing whether or not there are nations who have a right to independent existence or whether these nations ought to bow before the will of others."

Typical of the almost unanimous acceptance by the British press that war is inevitable was this comment today:

The Times: "Since Herr Hitler has chosen war, in spite of the many chances given to him up to the last hour to avoid it, war there must be.

"There was abundant evidence yesterday that, in Mr. Chamberlain's words, 'We are ready.'"

American Comment

Following are some extracts from editorial comment in American newspapers touching on the relation of the United States to the European conflict:

New York Post: "The first step the Administration must take is to summon a special session of Congress. Under present law American ships and American seamen may travel to any port in Europe. That door to our participation must be closed."

New York World-Telegram: "All our energies, all our resolutions (should) turn to efforts to prevent our own involvement."

Newark Evening News: "What causes Americans even to discuss the chance of our becoming a belligerent is Hitler—Hitler and his international terrorism."

Rochester Times-Union: "Americans must keep calm and go about their affairs soberly and quietly as the storm of battle sweeps over Europe and threatens to rock the whole world."

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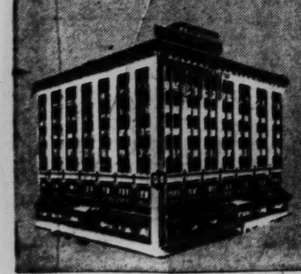

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British Labor Pledges Full War Support

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—Today in the twilight between war and peace Britain read the correspondence between the British and German Governments which preceded the invasion of Poland and unanimously agreed that the standpoint of its official representatives was justified.

Even before that, however, all internal dissensions had completely disappeared—this does not include the irresponsibles of the Irish Republican Army—and even if Labor oppositionists do not enter a "war Cabinet" they have pledged fullest support of the Trade Union movement to prosecution of the war.

Thus Britain approaches the struggle, fulfilling one of the main conditions quoted in the Daily Telegraph today from a contemporary German military writer, Col. E. Kabisch, in his book "Moot Points of World War" as essential for victory, namely the voluntary collaboration of Labor with its own independent leaders and organizations.

A Call to Workers

Even the British Communist Party, while maintaining its opposition to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a manifesto issued yesterday, calls upon workers "to secure a military victory over Fascism."

The Daily Worker, which cites this manifesto, also carried a full report of Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's speech to the All-Union Congress, in which he declared: "Only yesterday the German Fascists were pursuing a foreign policy hostile to us. . . . Today, however, the situation is changed and we are enemies no longer."

Thus ideologically at any rate the Communists of Russia and England appear to have gone opposite ways.

The contents of the White Paper which covers the events preceding the German attack on Poland were already largely known. But it is felt that the terms in which the two Governments expressed themselves reveal unmistakably why the gulf between them proved unbridgeable. For instance, it is clear that when the British Government talked of negotiations it meant a compromise. Herr Hitler's concept of negotiations, on the other hand, appears throughout the correspondence as meaning that the other party should bow to his will.

The correspondence shows furthermore that, while ready to give his personal gurantee that the British Empire would be left alone, Herr Hitler insisted on being given in return a free hand to treat the smaller nations of Eastern Europe as he had already treated weaker political and racial groups inside his own country.

In this connection it is asked how he could have failed to realize that when he wrote on Aug. 29 of the "barbaric actions of maltreatment which cry to heaven and other kinds of persecution of the large German minority group in Poland," he was accusing himself. For years he has been doing inside his own country precisely those things of which with less justice he accused the Poles.

Hitler's Charges Analyzed

Similar reasoning applies to his accusation against the Polish Government of "numerous encroachments" in Danzig. If this description is correct how is one to describe the militarization of the city contrary to its Constitution, and refusal to allow Polish customs officials to carry out duties which the Free City's Constitution provided for? And was it he or the Poles who started the trouble?

As far as other aspects of the international scene of war are concerned, now that Premier Mussolini has declared that Italy will take no military initiative, it is held to be clear that the war wont at present spread to the Mediterranean. All the Balkan countries, like the Baltic and Scandinavian countries and Holland and Belgium, have let it be known that they hope to remain neutral.

Neutrality With Caution

But observers agree that in each case such neutrality will be both uneasy and watchful, and that as the war progresses there will be an increasing tendency to see whether there are any spoils available for the smaller fry.

In this connection attention is directed to the statement in Herr Hitler's verbal communication to the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, on Aug. 25 to the effect that in event of war "in no case would Britain emerge stronger. The last war proved this."

Territorially this must be true. There is no fresh territory Britain either could or would wish to take. In this the British Government differs fundamentally from Herr Hitler, who has successively swallowed Austria and Czechoslovakia, and now wants a considerable area of Poland.

But it may be that just because this fight can in no case bring a territorial gain to Britain that Herr Hitler's prediction will be falsified.

Polish News-Names Clarified for Press By Washington List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The hard-pressed Polish Legation here, amid many hard tasks, is doing its best to help the American public pronounce Polish names. It is an uphill job, as more and more small towns and hitherto obscure names appear in the news.

But here is a start. Most notable in the list, perhaps, is the little town of Puck, off against Danzig at the mouth of the Polish Corridor. No Americans should think this is our old friend Puck (pronounced Puck) known all the way from Shakespeare to comic journalism. No, Puck in Polish is pronounced "Putzk." Here are some of the others:

President Moscicki — Mos-chit-akee.
Cracow—Krah-koof.
Gdynia—Gdee-nyah.
Kattowice—Cat-o-visi.
Pomorze—Po-mohr-zhe.
Bydgosycz—Bid-gostch.
Sosnowski—Sossen-cuffski.
Lodz—Wutch.
Lwow—L-voof.
Tschew—Chef.
Czestochova—Chen-stuh-hova.
Warsaw—Var-sha-vah.

Country Houses Offered to U. S.

LONDON (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy has announced that five prominent Britons and Americans have placed their English country residences at the disposal of the American Embassy.

They were the Earl of Derby, Sir James Calder, J. P. Morgan, Horace E. Dodge and George K. Weeks. Kennedy last week accepted the offer of Mr. Weeks, a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, to move the Embassy staff to his place at Headley Park, near Epsom, 15 miles from London, if the necessity arose.

Mr. Kennedy said the country houses would be available for use in any way he saw fit for the duration of the current emergency.

Sailings to Continue

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Joseph R. Sheehan, President of the American President Lines, said Sept. 1 his concern would continue its present 'round-the-world sailing schedule despite European war conditions.

Banker Takes Over Fair's Finances

Wide World

Grover A. Whalen **Harvey D. Gibson**

Mr. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, being congratulated by the President of the New York World's Fair Corporation after the New York banker was appointed Chairman of the Fair's Board of Directors. The new Chairman will devote his time to handling the financial and operating problems of the Fair until it closes for the year on Oct. 31.

Mr. Whalen will continue as President and, if European conditions permit, probably will go abroad to arrange for participation of foreign nations in a second year of the Fair.

Australian Loan Agreement Ends Rivalry From Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Adverse competition from public utility bond issues, largely responsible for the undersubscribing of two recent Dominion loans, has been eliminated by a recent Government decision to consider semi-governmental borrowing for public utility undertakings in conjunction with ordinary loan programs.

Until now semi-government agencies, such as power and water companies subsidized by the State, have been free to float loans with a higher rate of interest than was offered by the Dominion loans. Dominion loans have been restricted by the Loan Council, set up by the Financial Agreement of 1928.

The Loan Council, which is composed of Federal and State Treasurers, recently issued a loan, calling for £4,750,000, issued at £99 with interest at £3 17s. 6d. Total subscriptions for this loan were only £3,850,000 and the remainder had to be made up by the underwriters, the Commonwealth Bank.

Almost immediately after the Federal loan subscription lists had opened, it was announced that the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Tramways Board of Victoria would float loans which offered interest of £4 5s. and £4 10s.—both considerably higher than the returns from the Federal loan.

These two semi-government loans brought the total of appeals made to the public to five during the past six months.

On Feb. 21 of this year a Commonwealth loan of £8,500,000 with interest at £3 17s. 6d. issued at par closed 3,700,000 undersubscribed, presumably for similar reasons.

The growth of semi-government borrowing, as a device to supplement a State's official share of the loan pool, has been substantial. In the last four years nearly £45,000,000 has been borrowed in this way, compared with Federal loans amounting to £64,000,000.

Loans Total £41,100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Loan programs of Australia's seven Governments in the financial year beginning July 1, 1939, will amount to £41,100,000.

This is £11,000,000 more than the amount raised in the previous financial year and is the largest borrowing program undertaken by the Australian Governments since the depression.

Three days of hard bargaining among members of the Loan Council—the Federal and State Treasurers—preceded the fixation of the total and its allocation among claimants. The claims put forward by the Treasurers amounted to £53,000,000.

Of the total firmly agreed to, the Commonwealth will receive £14,000,000 (£10,000,000 for defense, £2,000,000 for works, and £2,000,000 for farmers' debt adjustment) and the States will receive £27,100,000.

Defense requirements complicated the problems facing the Loan Council. The Commonwealth's demands from the loan pool hitherto had been comparatively small.

Farm Workers Lead Trek to California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Migrants now entering California are largely experienced agricultural workers, Roy Stockton, head of the State Employment Service, reported to the State Employment Commission.

Mr. Stockton based his statements on information obtained at a survey unit established in Bakersfield, Kern County, to determine what type of persons are coming to the State and what they intend to do upon arrival.

Most of the migrants know exactly what they want to do and where they want to go, he said.

Americans Getting Clear

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department said Sept. 1 the United States Government's program of evacuating Americans from Europe was progressing with great success.

"The success of these Government measures," the Department said, "is evidenced by the fact that, according to a report from the Embassy in London yesterday, passenger accommodations on vessels sailing to the United States from Great Britain exceed the demand for such accommodations."

Some 9,300 passengers arrived in United States Atlantic ports from Europe for the week ending Sept. 1. In addition to these, 1,200 passengers arrived at Canadian ports, a large percentage of whom were possibly Americans.

Shipping concerns have been co-operating by making necessary changes in schedules and itineraries, it was stated.

Americans Flee to Holland

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2 (AP) (Via London—Passed Through British Censorship)—A group of Americans who fled from Germany will embark on the Statendam, which sails for the United States Sept. 4.

First Refugees Quitting Europe Reach New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Ocean shipping out of New York was hard hit today and yesterday, relatively few passengers going abroad. German and Italian lines sent no passenger vessels out. The Cunard White Star Line was the only one of the shipping companies of the nations involved in the European crisis to announce its services would remain as scheduled, at least for the present.

The Queen Mary is due to arrive here from Southampton on Monday morning.

West-bound trans-Atlantic travel is heavy, however, the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line arriving here from Rotterdam and Channel ports yesterday with nearly 150 more passengers than its normal capacity provides for. The majority of these were Americans fleeing from Europe.

The Niew Amsterdam was the first war refugee vessel to reach this port from Europe, other steamships arriving from Europe this week having in most cases carried normal passenger lists, or at least not in excess of capacity.

Pan-American Airways' trans-Atlantic flying boat service is proceeding on schedule, the Yankee Clipper taking off from Port Washington with 13 passengers for Marseilles and the Dixie Clipper arriving at Port Washington from Marseilles with 16 passengers yesterday. Both flying boats had huge American flags painted on their sides.

Pittman Believes U. S. Safe

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 2 (AP)—Due caution by American citizens traveling abroad and strict observance of international law by American shipping will be enough to keep the United States out of a European war, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada declared yesterday.

"Why, sure we can keep out," the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman said in an interview. "We can take care of the situation with our present neutrality laws or without any neutrality laws at all."

Senator Pittman offered this formula for guaranteeing American immunity from any foreign conflict: "First, simply order our citizens to keep off the ships of belligerent nations, for that is the law now. Instruct them to keep out of danger zones. Advise them to return to the United States as soon as possible.

"In addition our merchant marine must have a thorough understanding of international law. Our ship owners must know what constitutes contraband and must realize that if they carry it, they do so at their own risk, whether it is intended for a belligerent or a neutral.

"They must be fully aware, too, of the law of continuous voyage."

Parisians Finally Budge

PARIS (AP)—An ever-growing stream of perspiring humanity poured out of Paris the night of Sept. 1.

It was the first time the public had taken seriously the Government's repeated admonitions for all who could do so to leave.

Thousands of school children have been cleared out in the past couple of days, but their parents had held back, refusing to abandon hope. However, when they read their afternoon papers, thy went home to pack. They didn't need the extra prodding of the sixth evacuation request printed earlier in the day.

Most of them left by railway, for many of those having cars are forbidden by requisition order to tke them out of the city.

Polish-Americans Leave

WARSAW (AP)—The American Embassy and Consulate were working at top speed Sept. 2 to evacuate hundreds of Americans, most of whom are of Polish descent. All Americans had gas masks.

The Ambassador and his aides had choice seats for the afternoon's bombing. Other members of the Embassy and Consulate staffs went to Brest-Litovsk, 70 miles from Warsaw, where Americans will be collected. Some 6,000 Polish-Americans are scattered throughout the country, and a broadcast advised them to gather at Brest-Litovsk for an attempt at evacuation via the Baltic.

Cruise Ends Abruptly

HAVANA, Sept. 2 (AP)—The German liner Columbus sailed for Germany at 3 a. m. today with all lights out.

Last night it landed 775 American tourists who had been making a West Indies cruise, canceling a New York call. The tourists are to sail for home on the P. & O. liner Florida which was chartered especially for the trip by North German Lloyd

Chess Team Withdraws

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Great Britain's action in calling up reserves caused the English chess team to withdraw from the international tournament here. Three players, Sir George Thomas, B. H. Wood and P. S. Milner Barry left for England Sept. 1.

British Liner Painted Gray

QUEBEC, Sept. 2 (CP)—The outward bound Cunard liner Ausonia put into a dock across the St. Lawrence from Quebec last night and about 150 men began painting her a battleship gray.

Germans Claim Air Control And Capture of Arms Depot

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's soldiers fought Poles all along the eastern frontier for German "honor and the right to live" today while behind the lines authorities continued to take emergency war steps.

In enthusiastic reports on the first day's operations the German Army Command declared that Westerplatte, Polish munitions depot in Danzig harbor, had been taken, that Germany was in "complete control of Polish air" and that German troops striking from East Prussia were "deep in Polish territory."

Westerplatte was captured by the German cruiser Schlewsig-Holstein which had been in Danzig harbor on a formal visit but with its guns in readiness.

The Army communiqués also said advances of German troops and Air Force that started from Pomerania and Silesia early yesterday were well under way toward their objectives.

Troops from East Prussia streamed into Danzig, which the commander of the German Army, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, declared had become a zone of military operations.

Albert Foster, Nazi head of Danzig's civil government, immediately took possession of the area's railways, formerly operated by Poland, their rolling stock, and harbor wharves.

Say Britain Will Pay

Berlin political circles warned that Britain "will pay the bill" if it enters into a war against Germany.

"Germany is ready to fight even a ten-year war for its rights and the final peace of Europe," a commentary issued by the official news agency said.

"England today still faces the choice of whether it wants to plunge the world into misery, but its politics of the last months and the aims it thereby pursued leave no doubt that it will not be deterred from the consequences of European catastrophe.

"The only real aggressor, therefore, from the political and historical viewpoint, is Great Britain, while the Polish Government functions only as a sub-worker."

These political quarters said "England didn't even have a desire to accomplish an understanding."

England "will pay the bill" if it enters war, the commentary said.

Claim Objectives Reached

Meanwhile the Supreme High Command informed the Associated Press that the advance of German troops into Poland was continuing despite Polish resistance and dynamiting of roads and bridges.

The command said the objectives not only had been reached but had been exceeded.

Teschen has been captured, officers declared, and north of that city on Poland's southwestern border the German troops from Silesia are advancing along the line Pless-Nikolai.

Klobuik, northwest of Czestochowa, has been captured, officers said, as has Wieroszow, east of Kenten, and Schildberg. In the Pomorze (the Polish Corridor), the coal transport railway between Bydgoszcz and Gdynia was reached west of Kulm. Tczew also is in German hands.

Economy measures were put into effect as civilians began to adjust themselves to life on a martial basis.

Schools were closed, store window lighting was forbidden after 9 p. m., and private cars and trucks were requisitioned for military use. Restaurant bills of fare were cut to a minimum. State operas and theaters shut their doors.

Poland Resists on 3 Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

official Polish communiqué signed by Marshal Smigly-Rydz as saying the Polish Army had generally repulsed the German attack, had destroyed seven German tanks and taken several prisoners in one section.

Exchange Telegraph (British News Agency) reported today that a Warsaw broadcast at 12:30 p. m. (6:30 a. m., E. S. T.) asserted that about 100 German tanks had been disabled near Wielun.

The broadcast said that a total of 34 German planes had been shot down since the beginning of the German invasion.

Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, said today that railroad stations in three towns in German Silesia had been heavily damaged by artillery bombardments.

The dispatch said the stations were at Gleiwitz, Ratibok, and Beuthen.

Food Prices 'Frozen'

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP) (Passed through British censorship)—The London Provision Exchange announced tonight that by order of the Food Defense Committee prices of all food commodities would be fixed at "standstill" prices until further notice.

Drive on Chicago Gamblers Started

CHICAGO (AP)—The Government opened a drive against the Chicago gambling ring Sept. 1.

William R. "Billy" Skidmore, who has been listed as one of the chiefs of the gaming syndicate by State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, was indicted by a Federal grand jury on income tax evasion charges and shortly afterward District Attorney William J. Campbell announced the investigation of the income of "certain persons in Chicago's so-called 'gambling world'" would be continued by another grand jury next month.

Skidmore was accused of failing to pay $210,177 in taxes during the 1933-37 period. The addition of penalties and interest increased the amount demanded by the U. S. to $361,272. The defendant's income during the five years was calculated at $612,227 in the indictment. This included, it added, the receipt of $532,343 in "currency."

The defendant surrendered to the United States marshal a few hours after the indictment was returned, was fingerprinted and posted $25,000 bond in United States treasury certificates, put up by a friend, Joseph Johnson.

Attorney Courtney, who directed ax squad raids on 780 handbooks here last year, has charged Skidmore and several former Capone gangsters were members of an organization that controlled gambling in the city.

Two Indiana Plants Closed in Auto Rift

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Three thousand employees were thrown out of work Sept. 1 at the Bendix Products Corporation here by a strike called by the local union of the United Automobile Workers of America. Heavy picket lines were established.

The union and company officials have failed to agree on a new wage contract. The suspension of work also closed down the Bendix Aviation Corporation, which manufactures airplane equipment.

U. S. Offices Evacuated

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—Arrangements were made to evacuate the American Embassy and Consulate staffs from Berlin by train during the morning.

Americans remaining in Germany hurriedly sought any means to leave.

The American Consulate, taking charge of evacuation measures, sought transportation first for wives and children of consular officials. Compartments were reserved for Sept. 6 on trains via Hamburg and Flensburg to Copenhagen. All trains until then were filled and connections for the Danish border were uncertain.

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Texts of British and German Negotiations Over Crisis Revealed in White Paper

Britain Took Firm Stand To Maintain Negotiations

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The white paper setting forth the correspondence between Great Britain and the German Government follows:

Britain Would Avoid a 1914

The letter of Aug. 22, 1939, from the Prime Minister to the German Chancellor:

"Ten Downing Street, London, 22d of August, 1939:

"Your Excellency: Your Excellency will have already heard of certain measures taken by His Majesty's Government and announced in the press and on the wireless this evening.

"These steps have in the opinion of His Majesty's Government been rendered necessary by the military movements which have been reported from Germany, and by the fact that apparently the announcement of a German-Soviet Agreement is taken in some quarters in Berlin to indicate that intervention by Great Britain on behalf of Poland is no longer a contingency that need be reckoned with.

"No greater mistake could be made. Whatever may prove to be the nature of the German-Soviet Agreement, it cannot alter Great Britain's obligations to Poland which His Majesty's Government have stated in public repeatedly, and plainly said they are determined to fulfill.

War, 'the Greatest Calamity'

"It has been alleged that if His Majesty's Government had made their position more clear in 1914, a great catastrophe would have been avoided. Whether or not there is any truth in that allegation, His Majesty's Government are resolved that on this occasion there shall be no such tragic misunderstanding.

"If the case should arise, they are resolved and prepared to employ without delay all forces at their command, and it is impossible to foresee the end of hostilities once engaged.

"It would be a dangerous illusion to think that if war once starts, it will come to an early end, even if the success on any one of the several fronts on which it will be engaged should have been secured.

"Having thus made our position perfectly clear, I wish to repeat my conviction that war between our two peoples would be the greatest calamity that could occur. I am certain that it is desired neither by our people nor by yours, and I cannot see that there is anything in the questions arising between Germany and Poland which could not and should not be resolved without the use of force, if only a situation of confidence could be restored to enable discussions to be carried in an atmosphere different from that which prevails today.

"We have been and at all times will be ready to assist in creating conditions in which such negotiations could take place and in which it might be possible concurrently to discuss the wider problems affecting the future of international relations, including matters of interest to us and to you.

"The difficulties in the way of any peaceful discussion in the present state of tension are, however, obvious, and the longer that tension is maintained the harder will it be for reason to prevail.

"These difficulties, however, might be mitigated, if not removed, provided that there could, for an initial period, be a truce on both sides, and indeed on all sides.

Offers to Guarantee Accord

"If such a truce could be arranged, then at the end of that period, during which steps could be taken to examine and deal with complaints made by either side as to treatment of minorities, it is reasonable to hope that suitable conditions might have been established for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland upon issues between them (with the aid of a neutral intermediary if both sides should think that would be helpful).

"But I am bound to say that there would be slender hope of bringing such negotiations to a successful issue unless it were understood beforehand that any settlement reached would, when concluded, be guaranteed by other powers.

"His Majesty's Government would be ready if desired to make such contribution as they could to the effective operation of such guarantees.

"At this moment, I confess I can see no other way to avoid a catastrophe that will involve Europe in war. In view of the grave consequences to humanity which may follow from the action of their rulers, I trust that Your Excellency will weigh with the utmost deliberation the considerations which I have put before you.

"Yours Sincerely,

"(Signed)

"Neville Chamberlain."

Hitler Cites Historic Claim

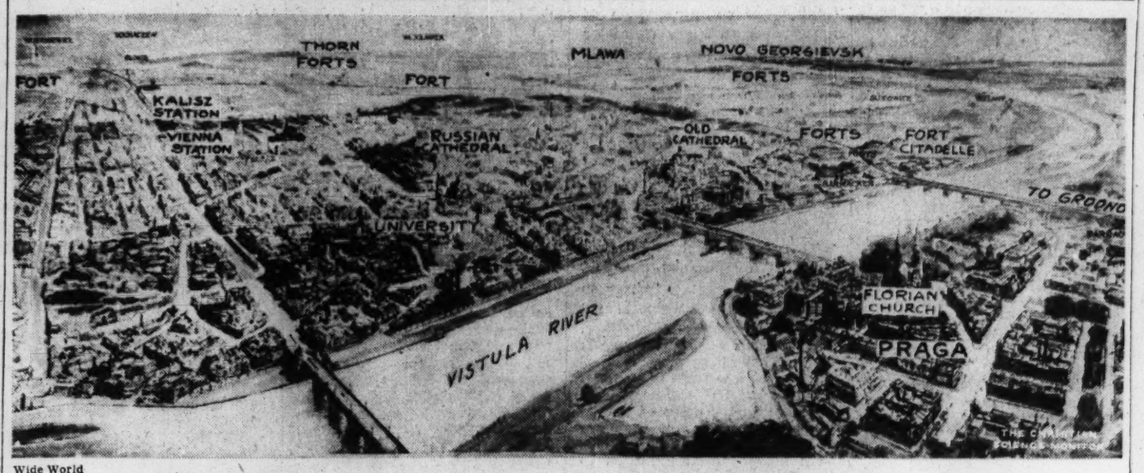
The second document follows:

The communication from Herr Hitler to the Prime Minister, handed to His Majesty's Ambassador on the 23rd of August, 1939:

"Your Excellency:

"The British Ambassador has just handed to me a communication in which Your Excellency draws attention in the name of the British Government to a number of points which in your estimation are of the greatest importance.

"1. I may be permitted to answer your letter as follows: Germany has never sought conflict with England, and has never interfered in England's interests.



Wide World

Warsaw, Capital of Poland, From Air, Subjected to Bombing by German Planes

In addition to the Capital, air raids were reported on five other Polish cities, Sept. 1. The Vistula River divides Warsaw.

On the contrary, she has for years endeavored, although unfortunately in vain, to win England's friendship. On this account we recently assumed in a wide area of Europe the limitations of her own interest which from a national, military point of view it would have been otherwise very difficult to tolerate.

"2. The German Reich, however, like every other state, possesses certain definite interests which it is impossible to renounce. These do not extend beyond the limits of the necessities laid down by former German history and deriving from vital economic prerequisites. Some of the questions held and still hold a significance both of a national political and psychological character, which no German Government would be able to ignore.

German Claim 1,000 Years Old

"To these questions belong the questions of Danzig and the connected problem of the Corridor. Numerous statesmen, historians, and men of letters, even in England, have been conscious of that—at any rate, up to a few years ago. I would add that all these territories lying in the aforesaid German sphere of interest, and particularly those lands which returned to the Reich 18 months ago, received their cultural development at the hands of not the English people, but exclusively of the Germans, and this moreover already from a time dating back over a thousand years.

"3. Germany was prepared to settle the questions of Danzig and of the Corridor by the method of negotiation on the basis of a proposal of truly unparalleled magnanimity. The allegations disseminated by England regarding a German mobilization against Poland, the assertion of aggressive ambitions toward Rumania, Hungary, etc., as well as the so-called guaranteed declaration which was subsequently given, had, however, dispelled Polish inclination to negotiate on the basis of this kind which would have been reasonable for Germany also.

"4. The unconditional assurance given by England to Poland that they would render assistance to that country in all circumstances regardless of the causes from which a conflict might spring, could only be interpreted in that country as an encouragement henceforth to unloosen, under cover of such a charter, a wave of appalling terrorism against the one and a half million German inhabitants living in Poland.

"The atrocities which since then have been taking place in that country are terrible for the victims, but intolerable for a great power such as the German Reich, which is expected to remain a passive onlooker during these happenings.

Cites Polish Ultimata to Danzig

"Poland has been guilty of numerous breaches of her obligations toward the Free City, has made demands in the character of ultimata and initiated a process of economic strangulation.

"5. The Government of the German Reich, therefore, recently caused the Polish Government to be informed that it was now prepared, possibly, to accept this development of affairs; that it will not tolerate further the addressing notes in the character of ultimata to Danzig; that it will not tolerate a continuance of the persecution of the German minority; that it will equally not tolerate the extermination of the Free City of Danzig by economic measures—in other words, the destruction of the population of Danzig by a kind of customs blockade, and that it will not tolerate any longer the occurrence of further acts of provocation between it and the Reich.

"Apart from this, the questions of the Corridor and Danzig must and shall be solved.

"6. Your Excellency informs me in the name of the British Government that you will be obliged to render assistance to Poland in any such case of intervention on the part of Germany. I take note of this statement of yours and assure you that it can make no change in the determination of the Reich Government to safeguard the interests of the Reich as stated in Paragraph 5 above. Your assurance to the effect that in such an event you anticipate a long war is shared by myself. Germany, if attacked by England, will be found prepared and determined. I have already more than once declared before the German people and the world that there can be no doubt concerning the determination of the New German Reich rather to accept, for however long it may be, every sort of misery and tribulation than to sacrifice its national interest, let alone its honor.

Sees Anglo-French Menace to Reich

"7. The German Reich Government has received information to the effect that the British Government has the intention to carry out measures of mobilization which, according to the statement in your own letter, are clearly directed against Germany alone. This is said to be true of France as well. Since Germany has never had the intention of taking military measures other than those of a defensive character against England or France, and as has already emphasized, has never intended and does not in the future intend to attack England or France, it follows that this announcement as confirmed by you, Mr. Prime Minister, in your letter, can only refer to a complicated act of menace directed against the Reich. I, therefore, inform Your Excellency that in the event of the military announcements being carried into effect, I shall order immediate mobilization of the German forces.

"8. The question of the treatment of European problems on a peaceful basis is not a decision which rests on Germany but primarily on those who since the crime committed by the Versailles Dictat have steadily and consistently opposed any peaceful revision. Only after a change of spirit on the part of the responsible powers can there be any real change in the relationship between England and Germany.

"I have all my life fought for Anglo-German friendship. The attitude adopted by British diplomacy, at any rate up to the present, has, however, convinced me of the futility of such an attempt. Should there be any change in this respect in the future, nobody could be happier than I.

"(Signed) Adolf Hitler."

Hitler's Proposals to Britain

The third document was a translation of a text of a verbal communication made to Sir Nevile Henderson by Herr Hitler in his interview on Aug. 25.

"By way of introduction, the Führer declared that the British Ambassador had given expression at the close of the last conversation to the hope that after all an understanding between Germany and England might yet be possible. He, the Führer, had, therefore, turned things over in his mind once more and desired to make a move as regards England which should be as decisive as the move in regards Russia which had led to the recent agreement.

Ridicules Rumor on Ambitions

"Assertions that Germany expects to conquer the world are ridiculous. The British Empire embraces 40,000,000 square kilometers; Russia, 19,000,000 kilometers; America, 9,500,000 square kilometers, whereas Germany embraces less than 600,000 square kilometers. It is quite clear who desires to conquer the world.

"The Führer makes the following communication to the British Ambassador:

"1. Poland's actual provocations have become intolerable. It makes no difference who is responsible. If the Polish Government denies the responsibility, that only goes to show that it no longer itself possesses any influence over its subordinate military authorities.

"In the preceding night there have been a further 21 new frontier incidents. On the German side the greatest discipline has been maintained. All incidents have been provoked from the Polish side. Furthermore, commercial aircraft have been shot at. If the Polish Government stated it was not responsible, it showed it was no longer capable of controlling its own people.

"2. Germany was in all the circumstances determined to abolish these Macedonian conditions on her own frontier, and what is more, to do so in the interest of quiet and order, but also in the interest of European peace.

"3. The problem of Danzig and the Corridor must be solved. The British Prime Minister had made a speech which was not in the least calculated to induce any change in the German attitude. At the most, results of this speech could be a bloody and incalculable war between Germany and England. Such a war would be bloodier than that of 1914 to 1918. In contrast to the last war, Germany would no longer have to fight on two fronts. Agreement with Russia was unconditional and suggested a change in foreign policy with the Reich which would last a very long time. Russia and Germany would never again take up arms against each other. Apart from this, the agreements reached with Russia would also render German security for the long possible period of war.

Asks Fulfillment of Colonial Aims

"The Führer had always wanted Anglo-German understanding. War between England and Germany could at best bring some profit to Germany but none at all to England.

"The Führer declared that the German-Polish problem must be solved and will be solved. He is, however, prepared and determined after the solution of this problem to approach England once more with a large and comprehensive offer. He is a man of great decisions and in this case also he will be capable of being great in his action.

"He accepts for the British Empire and is ready to pledge himself personally for its continued existence, and to place power of the German Reich at its disposal if:

"1. His colonial demands, which are limited and can be negotiated by peaceful methods, are fulfilled, and in this case he is prepared to fix the longest time limit.

"2. His obligations toward Italy are not touched; in other words, he does not demand that England give up her obligations toward France and similarly for his own part, he cannot withdraw from his obligations towards Italy.

"3. He also desires to stress the irrevocable determination of Germany never again to enter into conflict with Russia. The Führer is ready to conclude agreements with England, which, as has already been emphasized, would not only guarantee the existence of British Empire in all circumstances as far as Germany is concerned, but also, if necessary, an assurance to the British Empire of German assistance regardless of where such assistance should be necessary.

"The Führer would then also be ready to accept a reasonable limitation of armaments which corresponds to the new political situation and which is economically tolerable. Finally the Führer renewed his assurances that he was not interested in Western problems and that frontier modification in the West does not enter into consideration. The Western fortifications which have been constructed at the cost of billions were the final Reich frontier on the West.

"If the British Government would consider these ideas, a blessing for Germany and also for the British Empire might result.

"If it rejects these ideas, there will be war. In no case would Great Britain emerge stronger; the last war proved this."

Last Stages of Letters Reveal Germany's Haste

The reply of His Majesty's Government dated Aug. 28, 1939, to the German Chancellor's communications of Aug. 23 and 25, 1939.

1. His Majesty's Government have received the message conveyed to them from the German Chancellor by His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin and have considered it with the care which it demands. They note the Chancellor's expression of his desire to make friendship the basis of relations between Germany and the British Empire and they fully share this desire. They believe with him that if a complete and lasting understanding between the two countries could be established, it would bring untold blessings to both peoples.

2. The Chancellor's message deals with two groups of questions: Those which are matters now in dispute between Germany and Poland and those affecting the ultimate relations of Germany and Great Britain. in connection with these last, His Majesty's Government observe that the German Chancellor has indicated certain proposals which are subject to the one condition he will be prepared to make to the British Government for a general understanding. These proposals are, of course, stated in very general form and would require a closer definition but His Majesty's Government is fully prepared to take them, with some additions, as subjects for discussion and they would be ready, if differences between Germany and Poland are peacefully composed, to proceed so soon as practicable to such discussion with a sincere desire to reach an agreement.

Understanding on Poland Essential

3. The condition which the German Chancellor lays down is that there must first be a settlement of differences between Germany and Poland. As to that, His Majesty's Government entirely agree. Everything, however, turns upon the nature of settlement and method by which it is to be reached. On these points, the importance of which cannot be absent from the Chancellor's mind, his message is silent and His Majesty's Government feel compelled to point out that an understanding upon both of these is essential to achieving further progress. The German Government will be aware that His Majesty's Government have obligations to Poland by which they are bound and which they intend to honor. They could not, for any advantage offered Great Britain, acquiesce in a settlement which would put in jeopardy the independence of a state to whom they have given their guarantee.

4. In the opinion of His Majesty's Government, a reasonable solution of the differences between Germany and Poland could and should be effected by an agreement between the two countries on lines which would include the safeguarding of Poland's essential interests and they recall that in the speech of 28th April last, the German Chancellor recognized the importance of these interests to Poland. But, as was stated by the Prime Minister in a letter to the German Chancellor of 22nd August, His Majesty's Government consider it essential for the success of the discussions which would precede agreement that it should be understood beforehand that any settlement arrived at would be guaranteed by the other powers. His Majesty's Government would be ready if desired to make their contribution to the effective operation of such a guarantee.

In the view of His Majesty's

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

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Last Stages of Crisis Communications Show Trend to Haste on Part of Reich

Reich Says It Received British Talk Assurance

(Continued from Page 5)

Government it follows that the next step should be an initiation of direct discussions between the German and Polish Governments on a basis which would include the principles stated above, namely, safeguarding of Poland's essential interests and securing of a settlement by an international guarantee. They have already received definite assurance from the Polish Government that they are prepared to enter into discussions on this basis and His Majesty's Government hope the German Government would for her part also be willing to agree to this course. If, as His Majesty's Government hope, such discussion led to an agreement a way would be open to the negotiation of that wider and more complete understanding between Great Britain and Germany which both countries desire.

Asks Suppression of Propaganda

5. His Majesty's Government agree with the German Chancellor that one of the principal dangers in the German-Polish situation arises from reports concerning the treatment of minorities. The present state of tension with its concomitant frontier incidents, reports of maltreatment, and inflammatory propaganda is a constant danger to peace. It is manifestly a matter of the utmost urgency that all incidents of the kind should be promptly and rigidly suppressed and that unverified reports should not be allowed to circulate in order that time may be afforded without provocation on either side for a full examination of the possibilities of settlement. His Majesty's Government are confident that both governments concerned are fully alive to these considerations.

6. His Majesty's Government have said enough to make their own attitude plain in the particular matters at issue between Germany and Poland. They trust that the German Chancellor will not think that because His Majesty's Government are scrupulous concerning their obligations to Poland that they are not anxious to use all their influence to assist achievement of a solution which may commend itself both to Germany and to Poland. That such a settlement should be achieved seems to His Majesty's Government essential not only for reasons directly arising in regard to a settlement itself, but also because of wider considerations of which the German Chancellor has spoken with such conviction.

7. It is unnecessary in the present reply to stress the advantage of a peaceful settlement over a decision to settle the questions at issue by force of arms. The results of a decision to use force have been clearly set out in the Prime Minister's letter to the Chancellor of Aug. 22 and His Majesty's Government do not doubt that they are as fully recognized by the Chancellor as by themselves.

On the other hand, His Majesty's Government, noting with interest the German Chancellor's reference in the message now under consideration to the limitation of armaments, believe that if a peaceful settlement can be obtained the assistance of the world could confidently be anticipated for practical measures to enable the transition from preparation for war to the normal activities of peaceful trade to be safely and smoothly effected.

8. A just settlement of these questions between Germany and Poland may open the way to world peace. Failure to reach it would ruin hopes of better understanding between Germany and Great Britain and would bring the two countries into conflict and might well plunge the whole world into war. Such an outcome would be a calamity without parallel in history.

What Reich Asks of Britain

The reply of the German Chancellor to the communication of 28th of August, 1939, from His Majesty's Government.

This reply was handed Sir Neville Henderson by Herr Hitler during evening of Aug. 29, 1939.

The British Ambassador in Berlin has submitted to the British Government suggestions which I felt bound to make in order—

1. To give expression once more to the will of the Reich Government for sincere Anglo-German understanding, co-operation, and friendship.

2. To leave no room for doubt as to the fact that such understanding could not be bought at the price of renunciation of vital German interests, let alone abandonment of demands which are based as much upon common human justice as upon national dignity and honor of our people.

The German Government have noted with satisfaction from reply of British Government and from oral explanations given by the British Ambassador that the British Government for their part are also prepared to improve the relationship between Germany and England and develop and extend it in sense of German suggestions.

Removal of Tension 'Prerequisite'

In this connection the British Government is similarly convinced that removal of German-Polish tension, which has become unbearable, is a prerequisite for realization of this hope.

Since autumn of the past year and on the last occasion in March, 1939, there were submitted to Polish Government proposals both oral and written which, having regard to friendship then existing between Germany and Poland, offered the possibility of solution of questions in dispute acceptable by both parties. British Government are aware that the Polish Government saw fit last March finally to reject these proposals. At the same time they used this rejection as a pretext or an occasion for taking military measures which since have been continuously intensified. In the middle of last month Poland was in effect in a state of mobilization. This was accompanied by numerous encroachments in Danzig due to the instigation of Polish authorities; threatening demands in the nature of ultimata, varying only in degree, were addressed to that city. A closing of frontiers, at first in the form of a measure of customs policy but extended later in a military sense affecting also traffic and communications, was imposed with the object of bringing about political exhaustion and economic destruction to this German community.

To this were added barbaric actions of maltreatment which cry to heaven and other kinds of persecution of the large German national group in Poland and which extended even to the killing of many resident Germans or to their forcible removal under the most cruel conditions. This state of affairs was unbearable for a great power. It now forced Germany, after remaining a passive onlooker for many months, in her turn to take necessary steps for safeguarding of justified German interests. And indeed the German Government can but assure the British Government in a most solemn manner that a condition of affairs now has been reached which can no longer be accepted or observed with indifference.

Demands Danzig and Corridor

Demands of the German Government are in conformity with the revision of the Versailles Treaty in regard to this territory, which always has been recognized as being necessary viz. the return of Danzig and the Corridor to Germany and the safeguarding of the existence of German national group in territories remaining to Poland.

The German Government note with satisfaction that the British Government also are in principle convinced that some solution must be found for the new situation which has arisen. They further feel justified in assuming that the British Government, too, can have no doubt that it is a question now of conditions, for elimination of which there no longer remain days, still less weeks, but perhaps only hours. For in the disorganized state of affairs obtaining in Poland, the possibility of incidents intervening, which it might be impossible for Germany to tolerate, must at any moment be reckoned with.

While the British Government may still believe that these grave differences can be resolved by way of direct negotiations, the German Government unfortunately can no longer share this view as a matter of course, for they have made an attempt to embark on such peaceful negotiations, but instead of receiving no report from Polish Government they were rebuffed by the sudden introduction of measures of military character in favor of the development alluded to above.

The British Government attach importance to two considerations:

(1) That the existing danger of an imminent explosion should be eliminated as quickly as possible by direct negotiation and that,

(2) The existence of the Polish State, in the form which it would then continue to exist, should be adequately safeguarded in economic and politi cal spheres by means of international guarantees.

On this subject the German Government makes the following declaration:

Willing to Enter Into Discussions

Though skeptical as to prospects of a successful outcome, they nevertheless prepared to accept the English proposal and enter into direct discussions. They do so as has already been emphasized solely as a result of the impression made upon them by the written statement received from the British Government that they, too, desire a pact of friendship in accordance with general lines indicated to the British Ambassador.

The German Government desires in this way to give the British Government and the British Nation proof of the sincerity of Germany's intentions to enter into a lasting friendship with Great Britain.

The Government of the Reich felt, however, bound to point out to the British Government that in event of a territorial rearrangement in Poland, they no longer would be able to bind themselves, give guarantees or participate in guarantees, without the U. S. S. R. being associated therewith.

The German Government have never had any intention touching Poland's vital interests or questioning existence of an independent Polish State. The German Government, accordingly in these circumstances, agree to accept the British Government's offer of their good offices in securing the dispatch to Berlin of a Polish emissary with full powers. They count on arrival of this emissary on Wednesday, 30th August, 1939.

The German Government will immediately draw up proposals for a solution acceptable to themselves, and will, if possible, place these at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of the Polish negotiator.

Telegram on Time Demand

A telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson was sent at 2 a. m., Aug. 30, 1939:

"We shall give careful consideration to the German Government's reply, but it is, of course, unreasonable to expect that we can produce a Polish representative in Berlin today, and the German Government must not expect this.

"It might be wel' for you at once to let this be known in the proper quarters through appropriate channels. We hope you may receive our reply this afternoon."

Britain Assures Quick Action

A message was sent through Sir Nevile Henderson from the Prime Minister to the German Chancellor at 2:45 p. m., Aug. 30, 1939:

"We are considering the German note with all urgency and shall send an official reply later in the afternoon.

"We are representing at Warsaw how vital it is to reinforce all instructions for avoidance of frontier incidents, and I would beg you to confirm similar instructions on the German side.

"I welcome evidence in the exchange of views which are taking place of that desire for Anglo-German understanding of which I spoke yesterday in Parliament."

Britain Asks Reich Restraint

A telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson was sent at 5:30 p. m., Aug. 30, 1939:

"In informing the German Government of renewed represenations which have been made in Warsaw, please make it clear that the Polish Government can only be expected to maintain an attitude of complete restraint if the German Government reciprocate on their side of the frontier, and if no provocation is offered by members of the German minority in Poland. Reports are current that the Germans have committed acts of sabotage which would justify sternest measures."

Hitler Demand 'Unreasonable'

A telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson was sent at 6:50 p. m., August 30, 1939:

"We understand that the German Government's insisting that a Polish representative with full powers must come to Berlin to receive German proposals.

"We cannot advise the Polish Government to comply with this procedure, which is wholly unreasonable.

"Could you not suggest to the German Government that they adopt the normal procedure, when their proposals are ready, of inviting the Polish Ambassador to call and of handing proposals to him for transmission to Warsaw and of inviting suggestions as to the conduct of negotiations.

"The German Government have been good enough to promise they will communicate proposals also to His Majesty's Government. If the latter think they offer a reasonable basis, they can be counted on to do their best in Warsaw to facilitate negotiations."

Britain Agrees to Talks

Reply of His Majesty's Government to the German Chancellor's communication of Aug. 29, 1939. This reply was handed by Sir Nevile Henderson to Herr von Ribbentrop at midnight on Aug. 30, 1939.

"1. His Majesty's Government appreciate the friendly reference in the declaration contained in the reply of the German Government to the latter's desire for an Anglo-German understanding and to their statement of the influence which this consideration has exercised upon their policy.

"2. His Majesty's Government repeat that they reciprocate the German Government's desire for improved relations, but it will be recognized that they could not sacrifice interests of other friends in order to obtain that improvement. They fully understand that the German Government cannot sacrifice Germany's vital interests but the Polish Government are in the same position and His Majesty's Government believe that vital interests of the two countries are not incompatible.

"3. His Majesty's Government note that the German Government accept the British proposal and are prepared to enter into direct discussions with the Polish Government.

"4. His Majesty's Government understand that the German Government accept in principle the condition that any settlement should be made the subject of international guarantee. The question of who shall participate in this guarantee will have to be discussed further and His Majesty's Government hope that, to avoid loss of time, the German Government will take immediate steps to obtain the assent of the U. S. S. R. whose participation in a guarantee His Majesty's Government have always assumed.

Poland Contacted for Reich

"5. His Majesty's Government also note that the German Government accepts the position of the British Government as to Poland's vital interests and independence.

"6. His Majesty's Government must make an express reservation in regard to the statement of particular demands put forward by the German Government in an earlier passage in their reply. They understand that the German Government are drawing up proposals for a solution. No doubt these proposals will be fully examined during discussions. It can then be determined how far they are compatible with essential conditions which His Majesty's Government have stated, and which in principle the German Government have expressed their willingness to accept.

"7. His Majesty's Government are at once informing the Polish Government of the German Government's reply. The method of contact and arrangements for discussions must obviously be agreed with all urgency between the German and Polish Governments, but in His Majesty's Government's view it would be impracticable to establish contact so early as today.

"8. His Majesty's Government fully recognizes the need for speed in the initiation of discussion and they share the apprehensions of the Chancellor arising from the proximity of two mobilized armies standing face to face. They would accordingly most strongly urge that both parties should undertake that, during negotiations, no aggressive military movements will take place. His Majesty's Government feel confident that they could obtain such an undertaking from the Polish Government if the German Government would give similar assurances.

"9. Further His Majesty's Government would suggest that the temporary modus vivendi might be arranged for Danzig which might prevent occurrence of incidents tending to render Germah-Polish relations more difficult."

Germany's 'Basic Points'

Following is the translation of a message which was communicated to His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin by the State Secretary:

"His Majesty's Government informed the German Government in a note Dated Aug. 28, 1939, of their readiness to offer their mediation towards direct negotiations between Germany and Poland over problems in dispute. In so doing they made it abundantly clear that they too were aware of the urgent need for progress in view of the continuout incidents and the general European tension. In a reply dated Aug. 29 the German Government, in spite of being skeptical as to the desire of the Polish Government to come to an understanding, declared themselves ready in the interests of peace to accept British mediation or suggestion. After considering all circumstances prevailing at the time, they considered it necessary in their note to point out that if the danger of catastrophe was to be avoided, then action must be taken readily and without delay. In this sense, they declared themselves ready to receive a personage appointed by the Polish Government up to the evening of Aug. 30 with the proviso that the latter was in fact empowered not only to discuss but to conduct and conclude negotiations.

Reich Did Get British Answer

"Further, the German Government pointed out, they felt able to make basic points regarding the offer of understanding available to the British Government by the time the Polish negotiator arrived in Berlin.

"Instead of a statement regarding arrival of an authorized Polish personage, the first answer the Government of Reich received to their readiness for an understanding was news of the Polish mobilization, and, only towards 12 o'clock on the night of Aug. 30, 1939, did they receive a somewhat general assurance of the British readiness to help towards a commencement of negotiations.

Although the fact that the Polish negotiator, expected by the Government of the Reich, did not arrive removed the necessary condition for informing His Majesty's Government of the view of the German Government as regards possible bases for negotiation (since His Majesty's Government themselves had pleaded for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland) the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Ribbentrop, gave the British Ambassador, on the occasion of presentation of the last British note, precise information as to the text of German proposals which would be regarded as a basis of negotiation in the event of arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary.

"The Government of the German Reich considered themselves entitled to claim that in these circumstances a Polish personage would immediately be nominated, at any rate retroactively.

Claims Empty Polish Subterfuges

"For the Reich Government cannot be expected for their part continually not only to emphasize their willingness to start negotiations but actually be ready to do so while being from Polish side merely put off with empty subterfuges and meaningless declarations.

"It has once more been made clear, as a result of the demarche which has meanwhile been made by the Polish Ambassador, that the latter himself has no plenary powers to enter into any negotiations.

"The Führer and the German Government have thus waited two days in vain for the arrival of a Polish negotiator with plenary powers.

"In these circumstances the German Government regard their proposals as having this time too, been, to all intents and purposes, rejected although they considered that these proposals, in the form in which they were made known to the British Government also were more than loyal, fair, and practicable.

"The Reich Government consider it timely to inform the public of the bases for negotiation which were communicated to the British Ambassador by Minister for Foreign Affairs Herr von Ribbentrop.

"The situation existing between the German Reich and Poland is at the moment of such kind that any further incident can lead to an explosion on the part of military forces which have taken up their position on both sides. Any peaceful solution must be framed in such a way as to insure that the events which lie at the root of this situation cannot be repeated on the next occasion offered, and that thus not only East of Europe but also other territories shall not be brought into such a state of tension. The causes of this development lie in;

Germany's Sixteen Points

"1. Impossible delineation of frontiers as fixed by the Versailles dictat.

"2. Impossible treatment of the minority in ceded territories.

"In making these proposals the Reich Government are therefore actuated by the idea of finding a lasting solution which will remove an impossible situation created by frontier delineation which may assure to both parties their vitally important line of communication, which may—as far as it is at all possible—remove the minority problem and in so far as this is not possible may give minorities assurance of tolerable future by means of a reliable guarantee of their rights.

"The Reich Government are content that in so doing it is essential that economic and physical damage done since 1918 should be exposed and repaired in its entirety. They of course regard this obligation as being binding for both parties.

"These considerations lead to the following practical proposals:

"1. Danzig shall return to the German Reich in view of its purely German character as well as of the unanimous will of its population."

"2. Territory of the so-called Corridor, which extends from the Baltic Sea to the line Marienwerde Graudenz—Kulm—Bromberg (inclusive) and thence may run in a westerly direction to Schonlanke, shall itself decide whether it shall belong to Germany or Poland."

"3. For this purpose a plebiscite shall take place in this territory. The following shall be entitled to vote: All Germans who were either domiciled in this territory on Jan. 1, 1918, or who by that date had been born there and similarly of Poles, Kashubes, etc., domiciled in this territory on the above day or born there up to that day. Germans who been driven from this territory shall return to it in order to exercise their vote with a view to ensuring an objective plebiscite and also with a view to insuring the extensive preparation necessary therefor. The above territory shall, as in case of Saar Territory, be placed under supervision of an international commission, to be formed immediately on which shall be representted four great powers—Italy, Soviet Union, France and England. This commission shall exercise all rights of sovereignty in this territory. With this end in view, the territory shall be evacuated within a period of utmost brevity, still to be agreed upon by the Polish armed forces, Polish police, and Polish authorities.

Plebiscite to Take Place in Year

"4. The Polish port of Gdynia, which fundamentally constitutes Polish sovereign territory so far as it is confined territorially to Polish settlement, shall be excluded from the above territory. The exact frontiers of this Polish port should be determined

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Way in Which 16 Points Were Presented Orally

British Learn From 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 2

The contention by some historians that war might have been avoided in 1914 had Lord Grey, the British Foreign Secretary made his Nation's position clear, has provided an object lesson which Prime Minister Chamberlain used to the full.

The White Paper published today discloses that on Aug. 22, the British Government in a note to the Reich made this unequivocal statement:

It has been alleged that if His Majesty's Government had made their position more clear in 1914, a great catastrophe would have been avoided: Whether or not there is any truth in that allegation, His Majesty's Government are resolved that on this occasion there shall be no such tragic misunderstanding.

If the case should arise, they are resolved and prepared to employ without delay all forces at their command, and it is impossible to foresee the end of hostilities once engaged.

It would be a dangerous illusion to think that if war once starts, it will come to an early end, even if the success on any one of the several fronts on which it will be engaged should have been secured.

Having thus made our position perfectly clear, I wish to repeat my conviction that war between our two peoples would be the greatest calamity that could occur.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Today in Mexican Music

By Oliver Daniel

Mexico, D. F.

Although Rivera, Orozco and Covarrubias have become familiar names in conversations on contemporary art, most of the equally significant developments in Mexican music have remained quite unheralded. Carlos Chavez alone has become widely known outside Mexico. Through his visits to America, particularly in 1936 and 1937, when he conducted the orchestras of Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, and other cities, and later the N. B. C. Orchestra on the radio, he aroused interest in Mexican musical activities.

Through these concerts and his playing of his "Sinfonia India," "Sinfonia Antigona," the ballet "H. P.," which had already been given by Stokowski in Philadelphia, and the striking Concerto for Four Horns (heard in the Chamber Music Festival in Washington in 1937), the name Chavez came to mean something important.

One sensed that he had made articulate a new voice and had utilized new means in doing so. Here was music that by its sincerity and bleakness of expression whetted the curiosity of the musical alert; curiosity which Chavez with his remarkable diversity of abilities was ready to satisfy. His crusading for the cause of contemporary Mexican music has been remarkably productive.

* * *

Carlos Chavez is a positive man. There is nothing half-hearted in his work. In every capacity, whether as conductor, composer, or educator, or in personal association, Chavez combines enthusiasm and intelligence. His compositions radiate vitality. In his early compositions the melodies were mere appropriations of Indian tunes. In his later works he uses melodies of his own, but of an Indian cast. The rhythmic elements usually predominate and he whips them into a frenzied intensity. Much suggests the best of Stravinsky, but in its primitive vigor possess a directness that makes even the "Sacre du Printemps" savor more of cinematic barbarianism than of the really elemental.

On his first American broadcast two works of the new group of Mexican composers appeared on his programs: the "El Venado" of Luis Sandi and "U Kayil Chaac" of Daniel Ayala, both of which were originally written for the Mexican Orchestra and make copius use of Mexican instruments. Another work of Ayala, "Tribu," has been given on the programs of the Orchestra Sinfonica de Mexico under Chavez's direction.

* * *

Born in the same year as Chavez was Silvestro Revueltas, whom many critics consider the most significant contemporary Mexican composer. Between Revueltas and Chavez one finds fewer similarities than contrasts. Both are distinctly Mexican; they are as different as the snowy Ixtaccihuatl and the flowered Fourtin.

Revueltas is more introspective. Whereas Chavez is communicative, Revuelto is reticent. He would rather write another work of symphonic proportions than write an explanation of one.

His works are mostly of vast symphonic scope. Six of his major works have been played by the Mexican Symphony: works with such titles as "Caminos," "Cuanahuac," "Esquinas," "Janitzio," "Planos," and "Ventanas." It is in title rather than in content that they are programmatic; they merely suggest an idea by association rather than as a narrative base. In all his compositions and in his conducting too there is a sense of remarkable facility. The freedom with which he uses his musical materials produces a sense of simplicity that is antithetical to Chavez's stridence. With Revueltas, simplicity is in no way related to any affected simplicity and regression into early classic forms without the motivating forces that brought them into being.

* * *

Revueltas does not begin with any preconceptions of established forms—his ideas generate their own demands. Percussive features, which loom largely in all Mexican works, contribute much to Revueltas' music but do not draw the same notice to themselves as they do in their more self-conscious use by those of a more nationalistic leaning. One never senses any conscious theorizing about any of his procedures. So much does the idea of integration loom in his work that he does not seek variety for its own sake. Repetition of a figure, particularly in accompanying passages, causes no distress.

In his "Homenaje a Federico Garcia Lorca," an orchestral work, the piano is used purely as a percussive accompaniment and thumps out in the Baile (dance) movement the same six notes for 87 measures. The three movements of this work are labeled Baile, Duelo and Son. The sorrowful second movement is a deeply penetrative expression of grief. The third movement is bright; it is filled with continuously changing rhythms and sudden alternations between six-eight, three-four, and other rhythms. It is unbound by conventional metric divisions. In this as well as his other works one finds nearly all the devices used by the contemporary schools: sharp dissonance, atonality, tone-clusters—in the best Cowell manner—poly-rhythms; and at the same time elements as uninhibited as the simple whistling tune that the piccolo pipes out in the first movement. Diatonically naïve as a theme Haydn might have used in an allegro, it is superimposed on a tonal background wholly unrelated, and seasoned later by repetitions in seconds and other dissonant combinations.

Besides a full range of orchestral instruments, his larger compositions, such as "Cuanahuac" and "Sensemaya," call for: huehuetl, sonajas, small and large Indian drums, wooden blocks, tomtoms, Xilofone, bombardine, and other strictly native combinations.

Revueltas has done also the score for Paul Strand's movie, "Redes"—in the United States "The Wave." Here is music well fitted to the pictorial beauty. "Redes" was produced in 1935 and Revueltas has been engaged to do scores for two new productions now before the cameras. One is tentatively called "The Sign of Death," and the other "The Night of the Mayas." Despite his dislike for this medium he has done brilliantly suggesive work. Rhythmic motives such as those used in conjunction with men rowing boats have a humanized mechanization that is greatly removed in concept from the machine of Honegger's "Pacific 231," or Mossoloff's "Iron Foundry." It is not in the machines but in their maker that Revueltas senses the symbol of contemporary life.

(This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in an early issue.)

"Road to the Sea," by Harve Stein

English Amateur Musicians

By Erwin Stein

London

Watching musical life in England closely from one of its focal points, I have discovered, behind the façade of brilliant activities, a second wide field of musical capacity in English public life. Façades present much the same appearance in any of the metropolises of music. They are characteristic chiefly of the concert hall and the stage. Opera, as a matter of fact, is comparatively neglected in England. It seems to be a kind of stepchild of English music, though some English musicians have a preference for it. This situation might be regarded as retrograde in the English were there any place in the world today where opera has progressed. Concert activities in England, however, attain the highest rank. The B. B. C. in particular, which contributes greatly to these, is, in my opinion, undoubtedly the best and most comprehensive radio organization in the world.

As regards composition — I apologize for including it as part of the façade of musical life—the English have only recently begun to achieve international recognition in this sphere. It is a remarkable change in affairs that British composers are today competing successfully with other nations, and contributing a significant share to the production of our epoch. I have a high opinion of their obviously increasing craftsmanship. My faith in the musical gifts of the English people is based, however, on other phenomena, lying below the surface and commonly disregarded.

* * *

When I attended a London concert for the first time I was surprised at the attentiveness of the public. Nowhere before had I observed so silent an audience. They listened with keen ears, participating in the music with keener apprehension than I had noticed in Continental concert halls. I followed the matter up and learned that music in this country is based on a solid foundation. Musical education begins with aural training in the schools. The main subjects are musical dictation and sight singing. Thus the pupils are trained clearly to visualize the music they hear and, conversely, to conceive the music they read. The exercises are complementary, having for their object the acquisition of what I may call musical consciousness. It is an excellent method for developing latent ability. Actually the result is not only a better understanding of music but also a more careful practice in singing and playing, with the result that accuracy of pitch becomes a matter of course.

This is another feature of music in England: the people do sing in tune. Anyone possessing sensitive ears will know that this is by no means the rule everywhere. Indeed, the English choirs are the finest I have heard. One need not choose only the B. B. C. singers or one of the famous provincial choirs, in Wales or in the North. At any church service one may hear marvellous singing. Boys' voices taking the soprano and contralto parts blend with the men's voices, adding greatly to the beauty of sound. Children are particularly well trained. I once had the opportunity of attending a concert at an average girls' school at which children in the middle teens performed three-part songs by Brahms and Pergolesi. A professional choir of adults could hardly have done better. The intonation was perfect and the rendering completely satisfying.

* * *

Choral singing is a tradition in Britain. The present high standard of instrumental music seems to be a more recent achievement. Here again I do not have in mind prominent soloists and orchestras of international rank, although I think it a special virtue of English musicans that they seldom play less than their best. But one of the most striking features in England's musical life is the part taken by amateurs. The border line between them and the professional musician is not strictly defined. Amateurs are not considered inferior from the artistic point of view, A large army of skilled music teachers works with such purpose that studies are taken seriously. There is no such decline in music making amongst the music-loving as has taken place in Continental countries during the last few decades.

Piano playing has, perhaps, decreased somewhat. It is no longer the favorite instrument of lady amateurs. Their choice now centers on the violin and cello. There is an ever-increasing number of string orchestras and it sometimes happens that in these women outnumber the men. Also the professional organizations, led by the B. B. C. orchestra, employ a considerable proportion of women players.

Moreover, wind instruments have come into vogue during recent years. They cease to be confined to the orchestra and are cultivated for the display of their special qualities. Chamber music for all kinds of wind is in demand and the oboe is particularly in favor. Even in this field women are competing, and they are frequently to be heard in symphony orchestras. Most popular, however, is the lady oboist on the concert platform, accompanied by the piano. Berlioz who loved the instrument for its womanly character, would find this combination extremely apt.

These observations will indicate some of the conditions peculiar to English musical life. In other, particularly Central European, countries I have experienced a less favorable state of affairs. There they speak of a chasm separating the public from the musicians. In fact the number of music lovers has diminished and the practice of music has been almost dropped. The brilliant façade of musical activities still exists but there is little support behind it. It is for this reason that I regard the amateurs of England as being outstandingly important. They prove that, at least in England, music is actually alive.

At the Mystic Art Association

"Carma," by Robert Brackman

Mystic Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mystic, Conn.

The second show for the current season, on display through Sept. 10, is, like the first, inclusive of oils and water colors, gouaches, pastels, prints and drawings, sculpture and batiks, hand-wrought iron and silver pieces.

The main gallery features the large oils; able paintings for the most part, with a few of exceptional distinction. One outstanding canvas is the figure piece by Robert Brackman, recently shown in New York, "Autumn Light," classic in the dignity of its arrangement, in its handling of light and form and color. Aside from this Brackman shows a characteristic still-life, another single figure, pastels, and drawings.

Equally versatile and productive in this year's showing is Walt Killam, with several large landscapes, individual in character and vigorous in strength, oils and gouaches, and experimental drawings.

The most dramatic notes in the show are conveyed in the several canvases by Kenneth Bates. "Branch and Bark" is a still-life of late autumn, possessing in subject and mood a haunting depth and quality.

* * *

Opposed to this mood is the light and casual one expressed in the brilliant flower and figure paintings by Robert Phillip possess a delicate and tender quality. The landscapes by Lester D. Boronda. There is solidity of form under passages of light handled capably by Stephen W. Macomber, and a translation of various forms to problems of line and space in Beatrice Cuming's drawings and canvases, reaching a nice point of accomplishment in her "Custom House Steps."

Connecticut in calm mood is described in representations of hillsides and woods under cloud-filled blue skies by G. Victor Grinnell, in the green of a summer wood by Robert Fulton Logan, in the snow of a winter evening by Gershon Camassar, in a backyard glimpse by Julian Joseph.

Other landscapes in oil include a Pennsylvania barn in a dark and stormy setting, by Gertrude Schell; a Pennsylvania roadside by J. Havard Macpherson, and a Suwanee River impression by G. B. Mitchell. A sea painting by Lars Thorsen and delicate flower arrangements by Carl Lawless and Nat Little add further variety. There are few figures among the works shown, but three of particular interest should be noted: "Peggy and Richard" and a nude by Herbert M. Stoops, and "Anatomy Student" by Galed Gesner.

* * *

The water color room displays an assortment of good papers, gouaches and pastels included. "Pale Horse and Picacho" and "Utilitarian," by Charles O. Golden are notable for individuality and fine craftsmanship. The Tennessee negro "Beale Street" themes by Dorothy Sturm are beautifully handled with a delicacy of her own, expressed likewise in her subtly restrained humor. Humor, somewhat grim, is found in Garrett Price's wood cutters, aftermath of the hurricane. His gray "Fishing Village" is a more serious effort.

Elsie Burbank shows a decorative "Shell Lily" and "White Poinsettia," and there are bright flower studies by Mary Morris. G. B. Mitchell contributes water color drawings of two Blackfoot chiefs, "Duck Chief" and "Heavy Shield." J. Olaf Olsen sends sketches of Italian streets and Jane Gardner divides her interest between Mexico and Connecticut.

There is a group of original illustrations by Addison Burbank for his recently published "Guatemala Profiles," and a series of Y. E. Soderberg's etchings of ships at sea. Block prints by Katherine Forest, jewelry and batiks by Frances Hill Jones, and hand-wrought iron and other metals by Lester D. Boronda are all of excellent workmanship. The small sculptured animals by Beonne Boronda are more than clever; her blue "Camel" has nicely combined charm and dignity.

The Tewkesbury Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tewkesbury, Eng.

The medieval church was the original home of English drama; therefore the holding of the Tewkesbury Festival in the great thirteenth century Abbey restored to the church its ancient function as a setting for plays of a religious character. This year the plays chosen were "The Boy David," by Sir James Barrie, and "The Tower," a pageant play by Christopher Fry based on a scenario by E. Martin Browne, and dealing with the history of Tewkesbury Abbey.

As the Barrie play was presented at Tewkesbury, in its simplicity of scene, attention centered in the characters of Saul and David. Before the great West Front of the Abbey, the prophet of Israel spoke to two intensely human figures—to a king goaded by ambition, yet restrained by his love for a boy who had awakened in him memories of his own innocent youth; and of a boy struggling with his immature conception of Deity.

* * *

In the part of David, Ann Casson acted with a boyish vivacity and considerable delicacy of feeling. She caught the fanciful thought of a youth living largely in the world of his imagination. As Saul, Gyles Isham gave a masterly portrayal. Mention should also be made of the way in which Owen Reed, as the older David, recited the lamentation of David over the bodies of Saul and Jonathan.

"The Tower" was written for this year's festival which signalizes the completed reconstruction of the Norman Tower of the Abbey. The historical scenes, produced, for the most part, by local amateur dramatic societies, tended to slowness and undue length, but the author's skill was displayed in his use of a verse-speaking chorus (representative of men and women of many periods) which acted as a philosophical commentary on each historical episode. By this means "The Tower" became a stirring analysis of human nature in achievement and defeat, and brought out that the only lasting accomplishment is that dedicated to the glory of God.

* * *

The action is linked by questions put by a modern traveler, to which the different historical scenes afford the answers, and also by the comment of Our Lady—to whom the Abbey is dedicated—who, from a lofty throne delivers a final verdict on each episode.

"The Tower" opens with men, past and present, building the Tower of Babel. Then follow scenes depicting the founding and construction of Tewkesbury Abbey, its history, its significance and use. Finally the play culminates in an outburst of praise, and from the Chorus rings out, in mounting crescendo, these closing words:

In the praising . . . there grows the kingdom,
The persisting vision of God, the word which went out
Over the unwilling walls of chaos:
Grows the kingdom, grows the power, grows the glory.
And unto this end the tower shall stand.

High Festival at Malvern

By Harold Hobson

Malvern, Eng.

The Malvern Festival, like the English drama which it exists to glorify, presents the spectacle of change within the bounds of tradition. The munificent patronage of Sir Barry Jackson has vanished; and with it have gone those professorial morning lectures, delivered by eminent figures in cap and gown, on topics of burning contemporary importance, such as "Gammer Gurtin's Needle" and the influence of the apron stage, which for many years invested the festival with an atmosphere so pleasantly academic.

The departure of Sir Barry has meant other changes, too. The character of the programs has been considerably modified. No longer does the festival afford a rapid survey of the development of the English drama from the days of the inn courtyard to those of the proscenium arch. Sir Barry's idea was to make the festival a conspectus of the history of the theater; the aim of the present management is to find plays that will make theatrical history. To this end they have this year secured six world premières—"What Say They?" by James Bridie; "Dead Heat," by Sir Robert Vansittart; "Old Master," by Alexander Knox; "Big Ben," by Evadne Price and Ruby Miller; "The Professor from Peking," by S. I. Hsiung, and "In Good King Charles' Golden Days," by Bernard Shaw.

The effect of this departure in policy is two-fold. It makes the festival of considerably more urgent interest to the large theater-hungry population of the Midlands than it used to be, for, in pleasant holiday surroundings, it brings within their reach examples of contemporary drama presented—at least so far as the casting of the principal parts is concerned—according to standards equal to those of the West End of London. But people to whom the West End itself is constantly available may note in the festival a certain diminution of dramatic interest, for it now duplicates, rather than supplements, their normal theatrical experiences.

* * *

This fact perhaps accounts for the divergence of opinion with which Mr. Bridie's play has been received. The critics, for whom it dances a measure trodden and retrodden scores of times on the boards of Shaftesbury Avenue, have greeted it witn something like scorn; but to crowded audiences at Malvern, to whom it probably represents "Town . . . and all that ever went with evening dress," it has given apparently rapturous delight.

Certainly it shows the prevailing tendency to variation within continuity, for, in the austere and original setting of a Scottish university, it tells once again the story—familiar enough in "Peg o' My Heart" and a hundred similar entertainments—of the havoc wrought in a small, self-satisfied, and exclusive society by the invasion of a young and dynamic but golden-hearted Irish girl. This young lady, played by Miss Yvonn Arnaud with that ecstatic chuckle and attractively broken English which have so often delighted London, saves ebullient students from rustication, enrages Puritanical professors beyond measure, with startling celerity secures the Lord Rectorship of the university for her uncle, who has been for some years in the surprising position of hall porter, and with celerity more startling still (for it happens in the last two minutes of the play, without a word being spoken) obtains the Vice-Chancellor for husband.

* * *

Into this mass of sentiment—not unamusingly presented—Mr. Bridie occasionally introduces a high poetic line, a far-glancing thought, which remind us that he is one of the most intellectually exciting, if theatrically undisciplined, writers of contemporary drama. These things, combined with the gay tunes of the band in the Priory Park, the majestic chiming of the Abbey clock resounding every quarter of an hour over the little town, the drowsy hum of the lawn mowers in the level gardens of the hotels, the heavy shade under the great trees in the sunshine, make Malvern a very agreeable place in high summer.

Art in New Hampshire

By Dorothy Adlow

Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Change is the essence of the art of our time; change of style, change of theory, change of subject matter. No sooner has one viewpoint taken root than its antithesis sprouts as a corrective, or contrast. Even if we have no appetite for novelties, a diversified menu is forced upon us. It is characteristic of the day that art critics are sharpening their wits over the problems of abstraction when most artists are yearning with commendable modesty for the palpable, visible world of daily experience and common understanding: the flowers they cultivate, the boats they sail, the cozy, comfortable corners of their homes, the children and pets they love.

There are even variations in the policies of exhibiting works of art. Some centers of art activity to which paths are well-trodden show the sophistication and shrewdness which comes with experience. We are thinking of the galleries of Cape Ann and Cape Cod. The exhibitions aim to be comprehensive and they show many styles and many moods. Signatures of notable or popular craftsmen are evident The atmosphere is pat and professional. Further, there loom over these exhibitions the symptoms of rivalry and clannishness.

* * *

We turn with some relief into the New England hinterlands, where there are to be found here and there small art societies which have a freshness and freedom from prejudice that generally exist in the early years of community exhibiting. A good example is the Art Center of Fitzwilliam which is showing currently at the Town Hall its eighth annual exhibition of painting, sculpture, black-and-white mediums and photography.

Artists of the Monadnock region contribute to this yearly show. Many of them paint professionally, some turn to brush or chisel as a hobby. They show their works in an amiable, comradely spirit. Nearly all of them record a personal response to the people and countryside of southwestern New Hampshire. Some perform in exuberant, some in solemn mood. Most of the works are of modest dimension and they contain a declaration of delight, a record of a mood experienced before a panoramic view, a meadow, a stream, a winding road. The painters of the Monadnock region do not have to go far to find pictorial material, for there it unfolds at the back porch.

* * *

Gold and silver labels mark the prize winners. Jessie Sherman, earnest, indefatigable director of the Boston Society of Independent Artists, was the recipient of two awards, for oil painting and sculpture. Richard S. Meryman took the second prize for oils. Water color awards went to Dexter Dawes and Russell Train Smith. Elisi Schaff and Eugene Kingman carried honors in black-and-white.

The Rodman Memorial Gallery is also exhibiting in Fitzwilliam, for the fifth season. The selection of oils and water colors is not so strictly regional as in the show at the Art Center. There are works by such luminaries as Rockwell Kent, Paul Sample, Louis Bouché. Even romantic Russia is recalled in a descriptive market scene by Gouri P. Ivanov-Rinov, while the Maine seacoast is represented in a typical marine by Frederick P. Waugh.

But Fitzwilliam has a peculiar influence upon the sensibilities of a visitor who yearns for temporary release from the forms and fancies of the outside world, wishing for a brief interval of isolation from the hybrid styles and willful oddities strenuously cultivated by painters of our time. At the Rodman Gallery there are a few water colors which are ably executed and which possess freshness and freedom. These young painters of the rural scene are not groping with imponderables. They paint the world they see and know

West Australia Drama Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

A quickening of interest in the theater has been evidenced during recent months in Perth, where a number of amateur societies are active. When staging a locally written drama, one of these, the Society of Playwrights, taking the view that a play is written for an audience and the audience is the best judge of it, issued programs with detachable portions on which the audience were asked to comment on the play, depositing their comments at the doors on leaving.

Drama has always been the Cinderella of the arts in Australia, and when addressing the W. A. branch of the Australian Fellowship of Writers, Mr. Keith George, an amateur producer well known locally, attributed the theater's lowly status to the lack of social purpose in Australian art. He declared that the Left drama of the United States and the Russian drama were the most significant in the world today.

Among the events to which Perth theatergoers look forward are the appearance of a Russian Ballet in October and a visit from Yehudi Menuhin early next year, followed by a season of Savoy Opera by a company now being formed.

AMUSEMENTS

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IRENE HERVEY
MISCHA AUER
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2ND BIG HIT
Jackie Cooper
Freddie Bartholomew
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Britain Publishes Actions in Crisis

(Continued from Page 6)

between Germany and Poland, and if necessary be delimited by an international committee of arbitration.

"5. With a view to assuring necessary time for the execution of the extensive work involved in the carrying out of a just plebiscite, this plebiscite shall not take place before the expiration of 12 months.

"6. In order to guarantee unrestricted communication between Germany and East Prussia and between Poland and the sea during this period, roads and railways shall be established to render all free transit traffic possible. In this connection only such taxes as are necessary for the maintenance of means of communication and for the provision of transport may be levied.

"7. The question as to the party to which the area belongs is to be decided by simple majority of votes recorded.

Would Demilitarize Gdynia

"8. In order to guarantee to Germany free communication with her provinces of Danzig and East Prussia and to Poland her connection with the sea, after execution of a plebiscite—regardless of results thereof—Germany shall, in the event of the plebiscite area going to Poland, receive an extra-territorial traffic zone, approximately in a line from Bütow to Danzig or Dischauin in which to lay down an auto road and a four-track railway line. The road and railway shall be so constructed that Polish lines of communication are not affected; that is, they shall pass either over or under the latter. The breadth of this zone shall be fixed at one kilometer and it is to be German sovereign territory. Should the plebiscite be favorable to Germany, Poland is to obtain rights analagous to those accorded to Germany to similar extra-territorial communication by road and railway for the purpose of free and unrestricted communication with her port of Gdynia.

"9. In the event of the Corridor returning to the German Reich, the latter declares its right to proceed to an exchange of population with Poland to the extent to which the nature of the Corridor lends itself thereto.

"10. Any special right desired by Poland in the port of Danzig would be negotiated on a basis of territory against similar rights to be granted to Germany in the port of Gdynia.

"11. In order to remove any feeling in this area that either side was being threatened, Danzig and Gdynia would have the character of exclusively mercantile towns, that is to say without military installations and military fortifications.

"12. The Peninsula of Hela, which as the result of a plebiscite might go either to Poland or to Germany, would in either case have similarly to be demilitarized.

Settling Complaints of Minorities

"13. Since the Government of the German Reich has most vehement complaints to make against Polish treatment of minorities and since the Polish Government for their part feel obliged to make complaints against Germany, both parties declare their agreement to have these complaints laid before an international committee of inquiry whose task would be to examine all complaints as regards economic or physical damage and any other acts of terrorism. Germany and Poland undertake to make good economic or other damage done to minorities on either side since the year 1918, or to cancel expropriation as the case may be or to provide complete compensation to persons affected for this and any other encroachments on their economic life.

"14. In order to free Germans who may be left in Poland and Poles who may be left in Germany from a feeling of being outlawed by all nations and in order to render them secure against being called upon to perform action or to render services incompatible with their national sentiments, Germany and Poland agree to guarantee the rights of both minorities by means of a most comprehensive and binding agreement in order to guarantee to these minorities preservation, free development, and practical application of their nationality (Volkstum) and in particular to permit for this purpose such organization as they may consider necessary. Both parties undertake not to call upon members of a minority for military service.

"15. In the event of an agreement on the basis of these proposals Germany and Poland declare themselves ready to decree and to carry out immediate demobilization of their armed forces.

"16. Further measures necessary for a more rapid execution of the above arrangement shall be agreed upon by both Germany and Poland jointly."

Poland Agrees to Negotiate

A telegram from H. M. Government to Sir Nevile Henderson dispatched at 11 p. m., Aug. 31:

"Please inform the German Government that we understand that the Polish Government are taking steps to establish contact with them through the Polish Ambassador in Berlin.

"Please also ask them whether they agree to the necessity for securing an immediate provisional modus vivendi as regards Danzig. (We have already put this point to the German Government.) Would they agree that M. Burckhardt might be employed for this purpose if it were possible to secure his services?"

Henderson Presents Proposal

The reply to the above telegram, received in the early hours of Sept. 1, 1939:

"Written communication was made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs early this morning in the sense of Paragraph Two of your telegram."

Britain's Explanatory Note

The following explanatory note upon the actual course of events should be read in conjunction with the documents published above.

A reply to German Government of Aug. 28 was, before its delivery, communicated to the French and Polish Governments. The Polish Government authorized His Majesty's Government to inform the German Government that Poland was ready at once to enter into direct discussions with Germany. It will be seen that Paragraph Four of the British reply of Aug. 28 made plain the attitude of the Polish Government on this point.

The British reply was handed to Herr Hitler at 10:30 p. m. on Aug. 28 and he promised to give a written reply the following day.

The German reply in writing was handed to His Majesty's Ambassador at 7:15 p. m. on Aug. 28. Apart from a complete distortion of events leading up to the crisis the German Government's reply demanded the arrival in Berlin of a Polish emissary with full powers during the course of the following day.

Von Ribbentrop Says It's Too Late

The reply of the British Government is self-explanatory. It was communicated by His Majesty's Ambassador to German Minister for Foreign Affairs at midnight on Aug. 30. Herr von Ribbentrop's reply was to produce a long document which he read out rapidly in German. It was apparently the 16-point plan which the German Government have since published. When Sir Nevile Henderson asked for the text of these proposals in accordance with undertaking the reply of Aug. 29, Herr von Ribbentrop asserted that it was now too late as the Polish plenipotentiary had not arrived in Berlin by midnight as had been demanded by German Government in their communication of the previous evening.

The Polish Government on learning of these developments informed His Majesty's Government during the afternoon of Aug. 31 that they would authorize their Ambassador to inform the German Government that Poland had accepted the British proposals for negotiations.

The Polish Ambassador in Berlin (M. Lipski) was not received by Herr von Ribbentrop until the evening of Aug. 31. After this interview, the German Government broadcast their proposals forthwith. M. Lipski at once tried to establish contact with Warsaw but was unable to do so because all means of communication between Poland and Germany had been closed by the German Government.

Toronto to Welcome Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Canada—The sharing of knowledge and experience and the spirit of open-minded quest to mutual understanding of the North American Indian is the basic object of the Indian Conference to be held in this city Sept. 4 to 16 sponsored by Yale and the University of Toronto with the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

With this in view Indians, administrators, missionaries, anthropologists, educators, representatives of commercial interests and others have been invited. The idea is that from frank discussions by such a group of the present status and highly important problems it will be possible to formulate well-thought-out policies which will be of value to the Indians and those working among them.

Willard Beatty, director of Indian education of the U. S. Indian Service, will represent the Indian Bureau of his country and Lawrence Lindley of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia will attend. Louis Bruce, son of the Mohawk Indian minister, has been asked to tell of his work for the young Iroquois Indians of New York State.

No lengthy speeches are anticipated for the procedure of the meetings, held at the Royal Ontario Museum, is to have a short paper read by some member of the Conference and to have that member bring up vital points for the round table discussion to follow.

Time off for all these learned matters will be taken on Saturday, Sept. 9, to visit the Grand River Indian Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, a Reserve which is a link between the two countries, for the Six Nations Indians there are the same Iroquois, as history calls them, as the Six Nations in New York State, both ruled over in colonial days by Sir William Johnson, the first Indian Superintendent in North America.

Russia Changes Berlin Envoys

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (AP)—Soviet Russia has "relieved" its Ambassador to Germany, Alexei F. Merekaloff, of his duties, it was disclosed today.

A. A. Shkhartzeff was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Merekaloff, who handled much of the important negotiations for the recently-signed Nonaggression Pact between Russia and Germany, was relieved "in connection with his appointment to other work."

Soviet newspapers today lauded Russia's position as compared to that of Western European States.

The Government newspaper Izvestia said the country had a "completely independent" foreign policy, asserted that the Soviet Government was carrying out "the principle of Lenin in the peaceful co-existence of two (political) systems."

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said "Western Europe is plunged into alarm but Moscow is bright and as cheerful as always. . . . There is no danger of war with Germany. Amateurs who attempted to make other people pull their embers from the fire are protecting their bank cellars with sandbags. Some of them may burn their own fingers."

This was an obvious reference to Great Britain and France.

However, anti-air raid blackouts are being carried out nightly in various parts of the City.

Leads Polish Army

Gen. Edward Smigly-Rydz
Poland's newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief.

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (AP)—In a special decree, Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish Army, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all Poland's armed forces. He also was named as successor to President Moscicki in the event the Presidency should become vacant before the war ends.

Italy Continues Non-Aggression; Hears All Sides

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP)—As Great Britain and France moved rapidly toward decisive action against Germany, Italy stood today by its assertion it would take no "initiative" in military operations.

Neither official quarters nor the controlled press gave any indication whether entry of Britain and France into the conflict flaring along the German-Polish frontiers would change Premier Mussolini's attitude.

Morning newspapers published part of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in which he told the House of Commons the final Hitler proposals had never been submitted to Poland and Britain in time for their consideration. This was the first indication to Italians that there had been two sides to the highly controversial question of the proposals. Up to now, only the German side had been published here.

The public was advised through the newspapers to leave the city for the country and was reminded that train service was normal.

Each building was told to arrange its own emergency air shelter for those forced to remain in the city.

Italy received a Swiss declaration that Switzerland "will maintain and defend with all the means at its disposal the inviolability of its territority" and will renew the country's "humanitarian works" of the last war impartially.

Premier Mussolini yesterday received a telegram from Chancellor Hitler thanking him for Italy's diplomatic support of Germany and expressing confidence that he would not need Italian military aid.

The text of Herr Hitler's telegram to Premier Mussolini was: "I thank you most cordially for the diplomatic and political aid you recently extended Germany and its just rights. I am convinced of being able to accomplish the task assigned us with Germany's military forces.

"I believe, therefore, I will not need Italian military aid in these circumstances. Thank you, Duce, also for all you may do in the future for the common cause of Fascism and National Socialism."

Southern Youth For Renaissance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A "renaissance of Southern youth" is the aim of the Council of Young Southerners, which has just established headquarters here after organization begun in January.

"Only by dramatizing our faith in democracy through participation in citizenship activities—voting, seeking public office, doing social work, and the like—can Southern youth reach heights worthy of their heritage," declares Miss Mary Jeanne McKay, president of the National Student Federation and member of the Young Southerners' executive committee.

"Learning by doing" is the theme of the Young Southerners' plans, which include Southern folk festivals, forums, called "Listening Posts for Youth," and development of the democratic process in discussing important Southern questions—racial, religious, economic, agricultural, and political.

Increased participation in government is the keynote of the program.

Winnipeg Woman Elected By Isle of Man Auxiliary

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — Mrs. Thomas Corkan, Winnipeg, Canada, has been elected president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the North American Manx Association. She succeeds Mrs. Robert G. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio. The association consists of former residents of the Isle of Man, off the coast of Ireland, and their descendants.

Vanderbilt Presents Octopus to Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—A rare octopus, one of three specimens of its kind known to natural science, has been presented to the Bishop Museum by George Vanderbilt.

German Liners Race to Havens; Bremen Paced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Where will the Bremen go?

This question, involving a hare-and-hounds chase at sea reminiscent of the exploits of that recent fictional hero, Captain Horatio Hornblower, is only one aspect of the fate of many valuable German merchant liners which are or have recently been in American waters.

The mighty Bremen, one of the finest vessels on the Atlantic, which was held up for over 48 hours in New York by official American inspection, is believed to be paced across the Atlantic by the British 10,000 ton cruiser Berwick, which sailed from an American port at about the same time the Bremen left New York on Aug. 30.

Expert opinion, forecasting a declaration of war which would make these liners prizes of war, felt that most of them would make for neutral ports and seek internment rather than fall into the receptive hands of captors.

Many Choices

Whether the Bremen can reach a neutral port—and it has its choice of several, all the way from Greenland and Iceland to South America, or the Cape Verde or Azores Islands in mid-ocean—is one of the fascinating races experts are now watching.

The Bremen is rated with a top speed of 34 knots, and the Berwick, while only rated at 31.5 knots, is said by Jane's Fighting Ships, to have maintained over 34 knots without in any way pressing the boilers. In case the Bremen is missed by the Berwick, destroyer squadrons were reported to be awaiting the German vessel in the North Sea if she seeks to run into Hamburg. It was even speculated here that British assistance might be given to one or two Polish destroyers from the minuscule Polish Navy, already perhaps without a home port, which have emerged from the Baltic and are co-operating with the British fleet.

Position of Others

Apart from this spectacular race, here is the position on other German vessels formerly or still in American waters:

Europa—Arrived Bremen Aug. 29.

New York—At sea. Sailed from New York Aug. 28.

Hamburg—At sea. Sailed from New York Aug. 23, and due Hamburg yesterday.

Hansa—In German port.

Deutschland—Arrived Hamburg Aug. 25.

St. Louis—At sea. Due German ports over week end.

Columbus—At sea. Left Havana, Cuba, Sept. 1, ostensibly bound for Germany.

It is significant, perhaps, that none of these ships seems likely to seek internment in a United States port. That is another measure of the difference between 1914 and 1939.

U. S. Must Keep Out, Hoover Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (AP)—America must keep out of the European war "if we are to preserve for civilization the foundations of democracy and free men," former President Hoover believes.

"It will likely be a long war," Mr. Hoover declared last night in a speech over a national radio hook-up.

"It is possible that Poland may be overrun in a few months. But there seems no point of access from which an overwhelming attack can be delivered from the British and French on one side and the Germans and Italians on the other, which might quickly end the war. It is likely to be a war of slow attrition."

Mr. Hoover said the present situation is not "the act of the German people."

"It is the act of a group who hold them in subjection," he said. "The whole Nazi system is repugnant to the American people. The most of American sympathies will be with the democracies."

"Whatever our sympathies are, we cannot solve the problems of Europe. America must keep out of this war. The President and Congress should be supported in their every effort to keep us out. We can keep out if we have the resolute national will to do so. We can be of more service to Europe and humanity if we preserve the vitality and strength of the United States for use in the period of peace which must sometime come. And we must keep out if we are to preserve for civilization the foundations of democracy and free men."

Mr. Hoover declared this was "one of the saddest days that has come to humanity in 100 years." He said war meant the killing of "millions of the best and most courageous of men who might contribute to human progress."

S. C. Seeks to Transfer Indians to Federal Care

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MILL, S. C.—Effort to take the care of a tribe of Indians living in South Carolina out of the hands of the State and to make them wards of the Federal Government is being pursued by State officials after passage of a resolution by the recent Legislature.

The reservation of the Catawbas is in York County. The tribe is in straitened circumstances, being unable to cultivate productively the 652 acres of hilly land in the reservation. There are about 225 Indians on the reservation. For many years the State has appropriated about $9,000 annually for their maintenance.

Education

With Their Youngest Son

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Malaya

Dear Fellow-Readers:

From a little corner in Malaya I thank mothers, fathers, and teachers for their helpful contributions. Eagerly we read this weekly column. The Monitor has been of great assistance in bringing up four sons. Some years ago when three sturdy lads were at home I wrote a letter to the Monitor. Through advertisements we procured "My Bookhouse" by Olive Beaupré Miller; "Child Training" by V. M. Hillyer; and books on music. Three stalwart youths now away at training school and college still keep scrapbooks of cuttings from this paper.

The articles of some time ago, "When Small Four-Year-Olds Come Out Into Society," seem specially written for guidance in bringing up our youngest son, just four and the "only child" at home. He spent hours playing in a shady corner of our large tropical garden. Suddenly we came to realize that he was not sufficiently interested in picture books, listening to stories, or in music. He did not like being taken out on a visit; at first he wept and clung to mother's skirt. Later on he became boisterous!

Now the volume, "Child Training," is being studied again, and every morning we play "school." We begin by opening a Monitor. Little son paints Snubs, Waddles, Tubby and Buddy with colored pencils or crayons. Next we take a picture and play a game of "I can see ——," thus improving his vocabulary. A short story or rhyme is read to him, a jingle taught. Lastly the scrapbooks come out, the pupil pastes engines or planes and mother-teacher adds to her book of cooking recipes.

A weekly tea party is being arranged when it is possible to collect a few playmates; some children's records have been bought for the gramaphone. A box of rubber bricks provides some hours of constructive play indoors. In this land of many household servants, instead of the Chinese Amah (nurse) now a small ketchil (lad) minds the little boy on walks and plays cricket or badminton with him out-of-doors. We are indeed grateful for our daily friend, the Monitor! Good wishes to all you fellow-readers! (Mrs.) C. A. S.

* * *

To Play Along the Way

New Mexico

Dear Editor:

Now that the vacation season is nearly over many mothers are thinking about getting their families back to the home nest before schools begin. Do your little ones get restless on long auto trips and wish for something in the way of entertainment? Here is a game that may help to while away long hours of driving.

One of the adults suggests a word, preferably a long word, although it might be well to arouse interest by beginning with a six or seven letter word. The children then watch for printed matter along the road which contains the letters of the word, beginning with the first one of course. They may get letters from road signs, advertising, or any printed matter. For instance, suppose you take the word "New York." The children look for the first three letters in printed matter. Maybe they find the first four letters; then they look for the last three. The game ends as soon as a town or city is entered. Try it some time.

(Miss) C. E. K.

A Saturday Column

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Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How Can We Help Our Children's School? Ask the Parents

One Public School Principal Offers His Answer. Parents, What Would Be Yours? May We Hear?

By Haydn Pearson
Principal of the Bigelow Junior High School, Newton, Mass.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each fall, during the first few weeks of school, many parents ask the teachers of their children, how the home many effectively co-operate with the school.

Those of us who work with children know that there are a number of definite, helpful things which parents can do. First of all, it is really important that parents and teachers know each other. The better we know each other, the better we can work together in our common objective. I think it is a fair statement that during the last ten or fifteen years fewer parents are keeping in close contact with the schools which their children attend. This is a compliment to modern education, perhaps, but it is not the best thing for boys and girls. We want you to size us up, to tell us about your children; we want the opportunity to discover from what types of homes "our" children come. That gives us a broader perspective and a deeper knowledge in attempting to solve the problems of youth.

Second, the school hopes you will see to it that the home provides a quiet, happy, secure place for study. It is not possible for all children to have individual rooms; but many wholesome and deep life lessons have been learned by boys and girls as they studied around the kitchen or dining room tables. The proper environment includes adequate lighting, a minimum of noise from the radio or other distracting influences, and a regularly scheduled time.

The next point in which the home can help is not a tangible, physical factor, but it is one of the most essential qualities for success in life. This is the stimulation of curiosity. How can parents help the school in this respect? There are these points: talk with children about interesting subjects, provide reference books, magazines, and the children's or young folks' pages of good newspapers, provide games which are mentally stimulating. Much of life's best education comes indirectly from these sources. It is always cheering to see a boy or girl begin to build his own library, and this desire ought to be fostered by both home and school.

Courtesy
Of Punctuality

Again, the home has the responsibility of teaching the necessity and courtesy of punctuality! This may seem a trivial point, but in reality it is vitally important. School begins at a certain time. If pupils are late, they not only lose some school work, but they interrupt others who are working and who have fulfilled their obligations to be on time.

The home and the school can work co-operatively in teaching respect for property. Boys and girls need to learn this life lesson from two angles: respect for others' property and respect for their own. The traits of carelessness and thoughtlessness can be remedied by pointing out the meaning of property and what they represent. Boys and girls are logical and they are fair. But we as teachers and parents have an obligation to explain reasons to the developing lives entrusted to our care.

The final point is in regard to extra-curricular activities — so called. Actually, they are not "extra" at all. They are not "fads and frills." They are part and parcel of life's deepest personal achievements and satisfactions.

Encouraging
Hobbies and Interests

Schools today provide many types of experiences other than formal classroom work. There are clubs of all kinds; fine arts experiences and varied sports. Boys and girls naturally try out many hobbies and leisure-time activities. After some years of experience, the writer has come to the conclusion that the major purpose of all these varied activities, aside from their value in giving boys and girls a perspective of various fields, is to lead them to one or more fields which will provide life-long enjoyment and personal growth.

There is no way of measuring the value of a Music Appreciation Club or an Art Club. It is entirely possible that the values of a Poetry Club are more lasting than the regular English class, important as the rules of grammar may be. As time goes on, we shall see more and more of the creative handicrafts taught in public and private schools, for these are the activities which help satisfy the inner longings of the individual.

The home and the school, working together, can encourage youth in these worthwhile parts of the whole educational process.

With the County Libraries

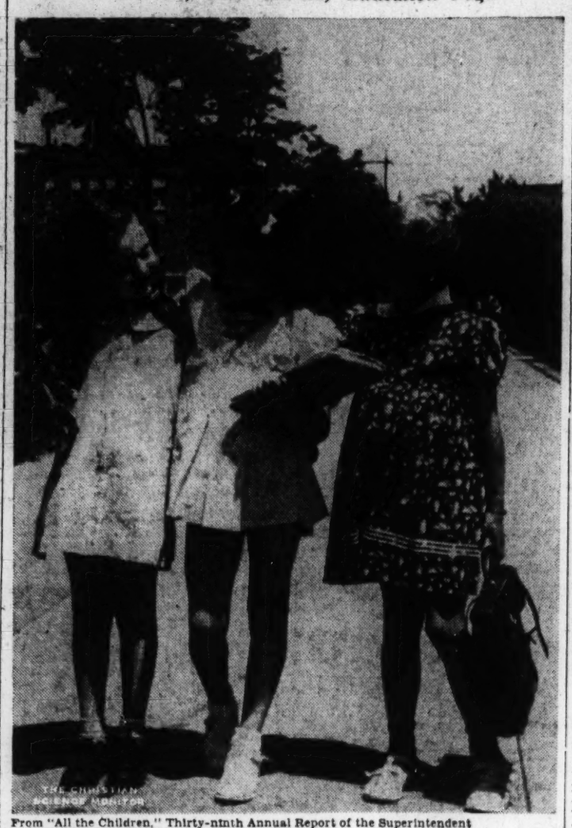
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The planting of a garden around the library building in McGraw, N. Y., interested the people of the community through a common interest in bulbs and plants. And in Hunterdown County, N. J., where a good many artists make their home, the librarian started a series of one-man shows in the county courthouse with informal talks on pictures.

Cape May County, N. J., is a center for antiques, and the library has built up a collection of books to help heirloom owners identify and appreciate their possessions, and to assist dealers in discovering rare items. The library also has a collection of prints which it frequently exhibits and loans to individual borrowers for home enjoyment.

The Solano County, Calif., library borrows etchings, lithographs, and prints from the Print Makers Society of California, and sends them on a tour of the communities. It also loans art items to organizations and to individuals.

Many county libraries maintain special services for teachers. The Los Angeles county institution offers 400,000 books and 32,000 pamphlets to teachers, sending packages to educators who are doing research work, taking extension courses, building curriculums, or planning new class activities. The Winnebago county library in Oshkosh, Wis., keeps open house for teachers on Saturday mornings, having new books in readiness for them and exhibitions from the near-by schools.



From "All the Children," Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools, City of New York

Off to School Are We

The first day of school is fun indeed for such old-timers as these young misses from the New York City schools. "I hope you're in my room," and "Have you seen the new teacher?" are among the eager greetings you will hear if you listen closely to the childish voices singing out on their way to school these opening days of a new school term. Reunion after the summer holidays is a precious experience even at this tender age. Yes, the first day back at school is an event of the greatest moment and pleasure to millions of children, large and small.

Small Netherlands Gardeners

School Gardens Popular With Children at The Hague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

At several open spaces bordering The Hague great activity reigns each Wednesday and Saturday out of school hours. Boys in light shirts and girls in flowered frocks are to be seen bending over the earth, raking, sowing, planting and weeding.

Every summer some 4,250 children work in the school gardens, each one in his own special plot. They watch the weather as knowingly as the peasants, looking out for rain or sunshine according to the particular needs of their flowers or vegetables.

Over 20 years ago Mr. E. J. Herweyer, director of the Municipal School Gardens at The Hague, initiated a plan for allowing children to work during their free time in little gardens of their own, in healthful surroundings and under good guidance, in order to teach them to love and understand nature. In Mr. Herweyer's opinion the parks were not sufficiently alive for active and restless children who wanted to be up and doing. They must, he realized, be allowed to cultivate their own little plot and themselves be responsible for its success.

Counterbalance
City Street Life

It was in 1916 that Mr. Herweyer first approached the mayor and corporation of the town and put forward his proposal for the creation of the school gardens. Three years later an experiment was made with a sandy piece of ground. The results were so good, and the children appeared to have so much pleasure in the work that the scheme was approved.

It was realized that in the garden plots the older children would have an opportunity to do light and enjoyable work in the fresh air and in healthful surroundings which would counterbalance the influence of the crowded city streets. Of more importance still the work would also tend to check rowdyism and coarseness, which is often nothing more than the expression of high spirits.

Combined With
Practical Training

During the last 20 years great progress has been made with the school gardens. The original one and a half acres has grown to 50 acres spread over various parts of the town. Today there are 1,210 classes with an attendance of 35,216 pupils, while the total attendance at the school gardens is no less than 294,019.

Theoretical teaching is combined with practical training and the children are taught to differentiate between useful plants and weeds. Lessons are given by the children's own school teachers and the young gardeners can spend as many as sixteen of their leisure hours in their school gardens. Each month gardening hints are circulated in an illustrated paper, "School and Children's Gardens."

On days devoted to serious work, leaders are present to answer questions, and also to keep an eye on things in general and settle disputes. Jan, for instance, must not walk over Piet's beautifully raked garden path, nor must the garden of some particular little boy or girl be touched by profane hands. The very eagerness with which the children keep their own property in order teaches them to respect the property of others, and thus the golden rule is demonstrated daily in the children's gardens.

Classes
Held There

Six of these children's gardens are arranged so that classes in botany and zoology can be given there. In these experimental gardens crops are grown such as rye, wheat, oats and barley. Further, there are all kinds of plants, so that the whole subject of the effect of soil cultivation on plants can be exemplified. The threshing and winnowing of grain is also explained and the fertilizing of seeds and fruits.

One may be sure that children learn more easily in the garden than in the classroom. Equally attractive to them is the small greenhouse where strange land and marine plants are kept and where the children can actually see those exotic plants described in talks about tropical regions.

Changes in School Curriculum In England Foreshadowed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Opportunities for the study of practical commercial and aesthetic subjects by advanced students in English Secondary Schools (for children age 11 to 16), are foreshadowed for the first time in a circular recently issued by the Board of Education.

This proposal, which cuts across British traditions of schooling, is part of a general scheme to put main school education on a broader basis, and to institute courses in practical work for advanced pupils who might otherwise leave school knowing little or nothing about the actual subjects connected with their jobs.

The Board of Education has already caused what is thought to be a minor revolution in education by making mathematics an alternative instead of a compulsory subject.

The Board of Education proposes that the field of instruction should be widened by relating it where possible to the school's environment. In such a way it is hoped to arouse the pupil's interest in subjects which he will have the opportunity to study after taking the main or "first" school examination.

To loosen the strictness of this examination mathematics was made no longer compulsory and pupils are able to take a modern language instead. It is intended that all pupils shall still learn mathematics and a language, but that they shall still specialize in one of them.

Special attention is to be given to sixth form work where students who have obtained the first school examination may stay on until they are 17. At present very few stay, as work in this form is generally confined to preparation for a very academic examination. It is now proposed to institute a one-year course to include work of a practical nature and further study of normal school subjects, including physical training. The practical subjects would be of a wide range, and, according to the situation of the school include rural work, commerce, music, art, metal, and wood working, domestic service, and nursing.

In some country schools it might be impossible to have such a wide practical course, in which case the Board of Education hopes to be able to transfer pupils having an aptitude for one special subject to schools equipped and staffed for such work.

Bounty

The little pink rosebuds
With forget-me-nots blue
Would make a bouquet for a king,
But Nature has given them
To me and to you
To enjoy without anything.

Alberta, aged 10
Luther Burbank School

Worth Developing

Democracy depends upon an intelligent consideration of common problems by all the people. Nothing can prevail against a society which is made up of citizens who work and live sympathetically, intelligently, and co-operatively. These attributes and attitudes we require outside the classroom and should develop within the schools.

—Freda G. Winning, Associate Professor of Education, New York University.

Junior May Return to His Music Again Later

Don't be discouraged if Junior throws away his horn the minute he leaves the school band, because he will probably go back to music about the time he reaches forty, according to Professor Willem van de Wall of the Teachers College summer session staff. Professor van de Wall has just completed two years of study of facilities for state-wide adult music education at the University of Kentucky under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, and he will continue next year the work of establishing the University as a center for community music.

"You haven't wasted your time, even if the children stop playing the minute you stop making them," said Professor van de Wall. "When a young man is busy growing up, and has to think about a career and a home, he may forget about music, but he'll remember again, sometimes because it takes him back to his youth, and sometimes because it supplies a new kind of excitement and interest."

Professor van de Wall's work during the past two years has brought him into close contact with the mountaineers in Kentucky, and he believes that their culture has been often underrated and misunderstood by people who do not know them personally.

"Music is that kind of noise which sounds like music to those who make it and hear it," said Professor van de Wall. "Mountaineers prefer to listen to mountain music, because that's the kind of music that fills their needs and has meaning for them," he continued. "Teachers of music should learn not only to understand music but to understand people. Their task is to broaden the scope of each person's musical interest but along the line of that individual's personal taste. Music facilities in schools and colleges should be more accessible to the general public both on and off the campus. We teachers must make it part of our jobs to create more opportunities for musical expression in our community."

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The Home Forum

Valley of the Han

IN CENTRAL KOREA, brushing past the old capital city of Seoul, the wide flat Han River led us on into the heart of the countryside. Lines of tall poplars streaked an occasional tangent course along the shore. Little boats dallied in the leisurely current; men dangled fishlines over the sides. A group of small brown boys swam near the bank, splashing each other and shouting hilariously. A man knelt among the reeds on the sand, washing his vegetables for market. Two sampans slid downstream, sails tilted, their shabby decks heaped high with great mounds of hay.

Our eyes followed range after range of hills, piled strongly against the warm blue sky. Not far from Seoul, they had the form of bare steep bluffs, interlaced with richly verdant valleys. Farther afield, however, the trees and underbrush climbed their slopes like armies marching in dark green uniforms.

Everywhere men were working among their crops. Their figures were bent double in the ubiquitous white jackets. Here and there we noticed their basket-racks, the wooden frames in which nearly everything in Korea is borne on the human back, standing at the edge of the field, ready to be filled with produce and carried home at the end of the day. Our senses were stung by the vivid green of the rice-paddies, brilliant as light. They were scalloped to the contour of the land, and outlined by the silver water of the irrigation ditches. Wild pink morning-glories, big as the cultivated kind, twined down through the grass to look at their own reflections.

* * *

Now and then we passed a village. The thatched clay huts huddled close together, like a flock of chickens. We noticed that many of them departed from the usual oblong of the Chinese peasant's house to which we were used—forming instead a rectangle with a jut like a small extra wing on one end. Once we passed a woman bending to stoke the outdoor chimney, which was joined to the side of her house only at its base. The wood-smoke rose from the top in a scented coil, drifting across the river.

In one doorway, we saw an old white-clad crone. She was sitting in the sun, watching her grandchildren at play, while she busily munched a chunk of some coarse native bread. It was incongruous to see some of the familiar flowers of the Occident growing in these squalid dooryards. One shack was bordered with portulaca behind its low woven fence. Goldenglow flamed over the mud wall of another shanty. A clump of asters, zinnias, marigolds or dahlias was to be found again and again. Many of the huts were overhung with gourd or melon vines, which seemed to us more characteristic of the land.

Stone walls and dykes curved like snakes across the terrain. Under a mat shed in a little vale, we noticed a big round water wheel with wooden slats. Farther down was a small stone bridge, made of rough-hewn logs resting upon three supporting bulwarks of cobblestones. Under it, on the shaded sand, we glimpsed a man lying asleep with his hat pulled over his face. Haycocks made grotesque accents in the countryside; for they were protected from the summer rains with straw lids, spike-tipped, which reminded us of the hats of witches. Many fields were overlooked by a shelter, built up on piles with a peaked roof of thatch, in which the peasant slept at night, to watch over his crops. Several of these were being used even in the daytime by the farm families who were sitting there, taking advantage of the fresh breeze over the fields.

* * *

Sometimes we lost the Han river from view, only to have it reappear again. Here and there the slopes rose up beyond it, gashed with red soil and vigorous with a growth of trees. We caught glimpses of a miniature creeper twining over the rocks, and spiky magenta flowers, and the greedy tendrils of wild grapevines. In a few places, the harebells grew like small patches of fallen sky. A young peasant girl, standing to gape at us, had thrust a sprig of them into her black hair.

Near a village, women knelt on the rocks to beat their washing clean in a brook. A few feet away stood a big brown jug. Soon someone would doubtless come and, filling it with water, raise it to her head and march deliberately, gracefully, back to her cottage. Groups of cows munched the tender grass along the river banks. Others of them, used as pack animals, were being casually driven along the little lanes. Some had a load of straw on their backs; one, a pair of grain sacks.

We smiled at two little girls trudging along a wandering path. They wore black skirts and close-fitting colored blouses. Their feet were bare, and one carried a small yellow bundle on her head. They were so busy chattering that they did not even see us; but the sound of their busy treble voices followed us onward, fading out of earshot as the path narrowed and dwindled behind them.

* * *

In a village larger than most, we saw several houses which were obviously occupied by Japanese. This would have been a common sight in the cities and large towns; but there, in the archaic rural districts, the mark of those who owned the land seemed alien upon it. A woman in a flowered kimono stood at her door—a rare sight in a land where nearly everyone wears white, and where the few colored clothes are usually of one clear unpatterned shade. The latticed paper shojii of the cottage were pushed back, and on the doorsill we saw wooden sandals laid out, and two little dwarf potted trees.

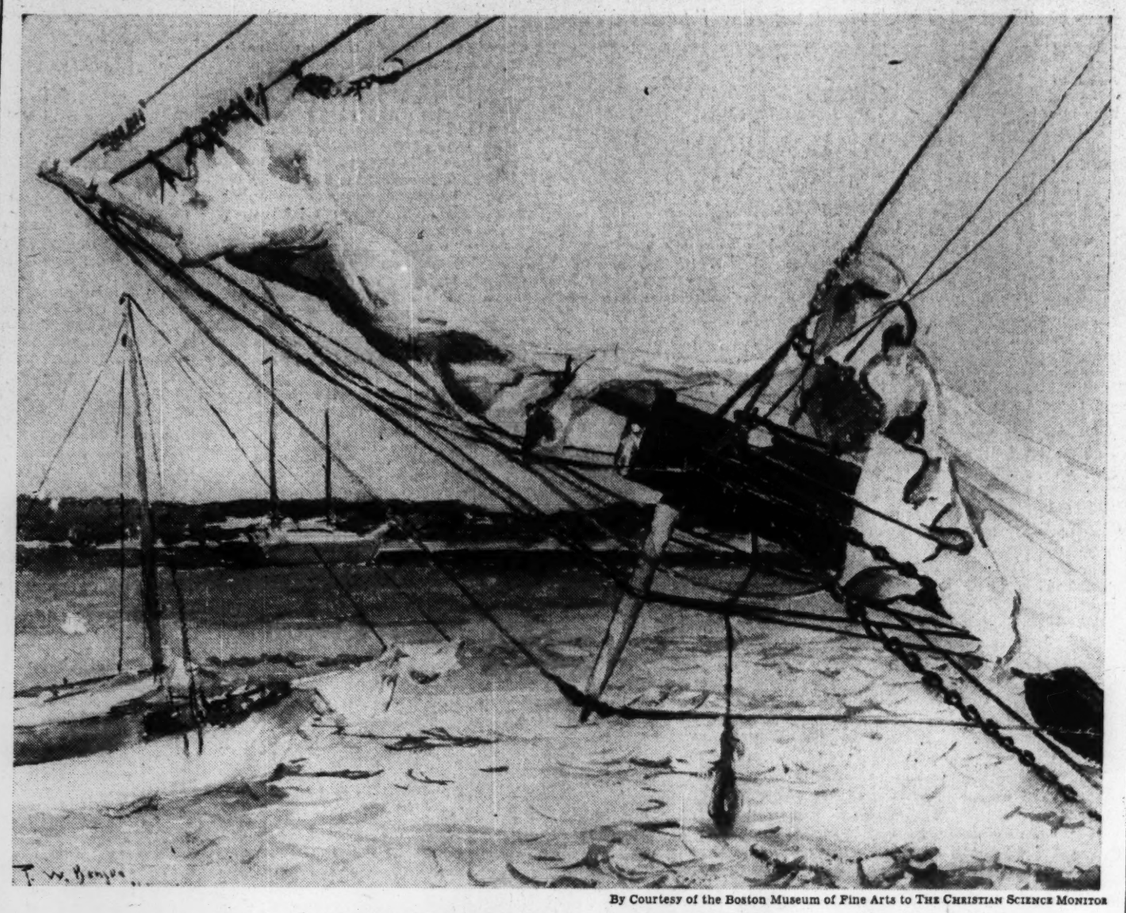
Most of the elderly Koreans, more prudent than the young, carried umbrellas as a safeguard against possible summer showers. We wished that they could be the simple attractive umbrellas of the East, made of slatted and varnished paper. Unfortunately, Occidental influence had penetrated too far in this respect. The umbrellas were machine-made in Japan—old-fashioned objects of black cloth, with ugly hooked handles. We took comfort, however, in the quaint figure of a well-to-do old peasant strolling along a country road in his small picturesque high hat of black gauze, his respectable figure neatly folded into a white robe tied at the breast—a garment halfway between the long gown of China and the kimono of Japan. His slippers were a compromise between East and West. They were of white rubber; but they were made with the small horned toes which have graced the immemorial footgear of his compatriots.

By their very scarcity, we took note of such shrines and temples as we passed. Up in the Diamond Mountains, the winged roof-lines of the monasteries and the weathered stone shapes of the wayside shrines provide those accents to the scenery which one has come to expect, out of long habit in the East. But, in the Han river valley, such traditional architectural forms were few. Variation, however, was more often provided by an occasional village well, its frame built up of stones, with a peaked wooden triangle propped above it to hold up the bucket. One of these was elaborately equipped with a thatched canopy, under which the farmer or his wife could draw up water in shaded comfort. A series of pottery jugs and basins were grouped around its base, with the unconscious grace of a still-life painting.

* * *

Mile after mile, the river swam past us. Range after range, the wooden hills climbed the horizon. Countless poplars, like green sword blades, stabbed the peaceful sky. The rice-paddies linked their edges in an endless chain of growth. There went a man riding a bullock, seated far aft. Here went two women stalking homeward with great stacks of firewood balanced on their heads. There toddled a child with its fists full of field-flowers. And, as we looked at the little nest-like huts of the villages, we marveled at all the small variations in their sameness, like the small difference in the human beings who lived in the timeless way under their thatched roofs.

MARGARET M. MACKAY



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Knole As an Epitome Of England

ONE HOUSE IN the country came to represent, almost to sum up, the imaginative and romantic appeal of England to me, that particular appeal to which I have already given the large name of "poetry." I went to Knole for the first time in the autumn of 1926. It was a mournful, wet day, and the trees dripped sadly all through the great park. The grey mass of the house, rising suddenly out of dead leaves and wind and rain, looked like a romantic invention compounded from a thousand books, plays and poems. Eddy Sackville-West, the heir, ghost-like in brown Inverness cap, took us around the innumerable ghostly corridors and rooms and staircases, explaining with weary patience what needed to be explained. He looked like most of the portraits on the walls (they all look alike in his family, and the centuries seem to make no important difference). In the Venetian Ambassador's room the old grey-pink tapestries swayed out mysteriously beneath the stirring of some unidentified wind. The silver furniture in King James I's bedroom glimmered dully through the gloom, and the great banqueting hall was so dark that only with an effort could I see the roof. The house was, in fact, in one of its most melancholy and romantic moods, and although I saw it in many other moods afterwards, that first day could not easily be forgotten.

In the year after I left Moscow I was often there. In so far as a stranger and a foreigner could be said to know anything about it, I grew to know the house, to feel something of its extraordinary persuasive power as a living thing, and to experience, however indirectly, the emotion it peculiarly evoked: the emotion of visible history. From the time of the first two Tudors to the present was a long sweep, but it seemed to have been telescoped into the halls and staircases, the towers, gardens and park of Knole. The house belonged to the Tudors and was given by Queen Elizabeth to her cousin Thomas Sackville, the Lord Treasurer; from that time onward it remained in the Sackville family and played its part in the long history of that remarkable race; the house and its owners were one. Perhaps to be born in it would be to be overshadowed by it, obsessed by it, particularly in days when so much of its significance has become historical. But to a stranger, a foreigner, a barbarian, it was that rare wonder, a journey of the imagination in time. I should have understood little indeed about England if I had never known it.
—VINCENT SHEEAN, in "Personal History." (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

Flood Tide

The brimming tide
steals up in the moonli
wetting the hay ricks—
Fills fields with stars,
bobbing and floating;
drenches the marshes.
Each blade of grass,
crusted and salty,
smells of late summer.

DOROTHY LAMB

The Tale of the Belled Mouse

IN GIBSON GIRL days, when all pictures of college women showed them cooking for "spreads" with chafing-dishes and long-handled spoons, many an edible ingredient was kept in the rooms of the girls' dormitories of Mount Holyoke.

This fact was learned by mice. It was learned by mice in Safford Hall to such an extent one year that the Zoology Department was consulted. Dr. Clapp and Miss Turner had been told that if you catch a mouse unharmed and tie a bell to his neck, the other mice will be so afraid of him that they will leave the house. He will follow for company wherever they go, and they will then leave that place too. And so on. Along the order of the Piper of Hamelin procession, only driven instead of lured.

So a mouse was captured and fitted with bell and bridle, his harness so securely adjusted that he could not scrape it off. Doctor Clapp and Miss Turner then released the mouse in Safford basement and watched him scamper off, jingling, down through the long avenues of packing-boxes and trunks. He looked like some galloping steed for Cinderella's coach. Then the crowd in Safford waited to see if he would rout the other mice.

The only trouble was, it seemed to work the other way. The rest of the flock elected him their bellwether, and followed him with no little admiration wherever he went. At least that was what the students said. The basements of Safford and Porter connected, and he was heard leading his hosts in both buildings. At dead of night his little bell went everywhere, accompanied with a scurrying posse of little feet. Sometimes you would hear the bell ringing in the wall, not far from the head of your bed. It was like Tinker Bell in the play, except that the mouse did not carry a light.—From "On a New England Campus," by FRANCES LESTER WARNER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

James of Ceylon in His First Position

IN CEYLON I very soon had attached to myself a modest native retinue. . . . The first to come along was James. His father brought him—keeping him, initially, in the background. The elder said he had heard I required a room-boy. I said yes. He said he had the most excellent boy, by name James. He made it clear to me that James's supreme advantage was his complete lack of any experience whatever. He had never had a job before. But he, the father, had been employed by many masters, and he had taught the boy the duties of a servant to European gentlemen. They had practised at home every day, folding the old cast-off clothes of numerous employers. . . . His son, who was eighteen years old, knew the exact order of laying out garments for dressing. First, master's shirt; then master's collar stud; . . . and last to call master's rickshaw.

I asked to see James.

The father clapped the palms of his hands lightly together several times and the boy instantly materialised, stepping from behind a plantain tree. No boy could have been more prepossessing; he had passable good looks, tidy hands and feet, and an engaging unobsequious candour. Withal he looked duskily hygienic in his print sarong, which hung in almost straight lines from his waist to his ankles; and in the white jacket which buttoned over his naked body.

James was engaged.

His worth was immediately revealed: he introduced a slab of fresh pineapple with early morning tea. And when I had eaten this, and was still relishing its flavour, and wondering whether to wipe my hands on the sheet, the pillow, or on the mosquito curtain, he arrived with a bowl and a hand-towel, and the announcement that the bath-house was empty.

"Sir will take his shower?"

Every day he laid out my dress-clothes for an airing in the sun; he made his own complaints to the dhoby (washerman) if any of the duck suits seemed to have been too harshly treated. The first distress I ever saw on his face was over an error in my favour.

"Master has forty-five socks."

This was one too many. The right number, as James reminded me, was twenty-two pairs. For five consecutive Mondays he had returned the odd sock to the dhoby, but on each Friday it had come back—and that dhoby-man still swore it was ours. Passively exasperated, James asked me:

"Sir like me to keep extra sock, at last?"

But the next week the dhoby asked for the return of the sock—which was now impossible. It was in use as a dress-shoe burnisher.

"I told that dhoby," James informed me—it was always that dhoby—"if he speak of sock any more, master will take a new dhoby."—CARL FALLAS, in "The Gate is Open." (London: Heinemann.)

Our Lamplighter

THEY HELD A celebration in my native town recently, and one of the ceremonies was the lighting of the old kerosene street lamps which had been set up around the village common for the anniversary. I remember watching them dig up the lamp posts, two decades ago, when electricity came to the small New Hampshire mountain town. The lamps were stored in the cellar of the town hall. Now once again some of them were lighted as reminders of the way of progress.

* * *

Chiefly I recall the lamplighter. An old man with white beard and patriarchal mien, he started at one end of the village street about four o'clock in the afternoon, summer and winter. A wise, plump, old horse pulled the wagon that held the big coal-oil can and the stubby, worn ladder. Mr. Eaton, a Civil War veteran, never spoke to his horse during the trip, for the horse knew exactly when to stop. At each lamp, the ladder was set against the post; with the small gallon can of oil the lamp was filled, the wick rubbed smooth, the flame adjusted. I suppose that the chimneys were washed occasionally, but there is no memory of it!

One's chief recollection is the running fire of observation and philosophy the kindly old man kept up to a group of small boys who considered it part of their daily ritual to follow him on his rounds. He talked of many things, for he was wise in the ways of politics, farming, and nature.

* * *

But after forty years, the most vivid memory of all was his unfailing condemnation of war, after describing some of his experiences in the southland. Naturally, boys wanted to know about army life, the marches, the battles. He minimized these, I can see now, and talked instead about the country, southern plantations, the reasons for the conflict. And down through the years, one sentence he used has stayed in my mind, "But remember, boys, war is no way for human beings to settle a difference of opinion."

Mr. Eaton lighted the lamps in the town for many, many years, lamps that shone truly and brightly through the soft summer nights and storms of winter. But, true lamplighter that he was, a group of boys went out into the world from that small town, with a flame lighted in their hearts, a flame that is still burning—a conviction that peace among men is the true light for nations.

H. S. P.

The Importance of Gentleness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE PEDESTAL of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is engraved the following inscription:

". . . Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

These words cannot be seen by those on ships entering the great port of New York, yet in the hearts of many is the hope that freedom will be found in the New World. Some regard their arrival here as an opportunity to amass a fortune; those with a mistaken sense of substance will seek an increase of material possessions, regarding this as indicative of complete success or liberty. Other weary travelers, "tempest-tossed," oppressed by lack of freedom in their native lands, come filled with the longing to be free and to find peace.

True freedom is here, for it is everywhere. However, it is not to be found merely by sailing past the Statue of Liberty, and setting foot on American soil. Freedom is found in God, divine Mind, and is won through reflecting God's qualities, for it is spiritually mental. Through Christian Science, which was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, one may open "the golden door" to true liberty. Christian Science may be likened to the sunlight, sending out a clear and steady ray to guide our steps.

How can we, as individuals, help others to find the freedom of thought which rightly belongs to all? By example, by self-forgetfulness, by compassionate understanding and gentleness! In Galatians (5:22, 23) we find Paul's well-known words: "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law." Because God, good, is the only power, there is no opposing power that is able to destroy, and this fact can be proved when thought is imbued with Christly qualities. Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 155): "All power and happiness are spiritual, and proceed from goodness. Sacrifice self to bless one another, even as God has blessed you. Forget self in laboring for mankind; then will you woo the weary wanderer to your door, win the pilgrim and stranger to your church, and find access to the heart of humanity." The sacrifice of self requires giving up false material beliefs, and yielding oneself to the guidance of divine Mind. This is true self-abnegation. To "forget self" purifies and enriches character, and results in larger opportunities to help and comfort others.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gives a beautiful definition of "oil," which reads, in part (p. 592), "Consecration; charity; gentleness." These Christly qualities are indispensable to true progress and freedom, for consecration to God, good, is requisite in Christianly scientific healing work. Charity is love which proceeds from divine Love. And because gentleness is a Christian grace which indicates tenderness and loving-kindness, its expression in word and deed is of great value. The following verse from a hymn beautifully describes the power of gentleness (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 243):

"How quickly burdens fall away,
How hearts grow light, rejoice, are glad,
When Love with touch of gentleness
Uplifts the sinning and the sad."

In Luke's Gospel is recorded the story of one whose genuine repentance Christ Jesus clearly detected, and to whom he showed loving compassion, pronouncing the simple and authoritative words (Luke 7:48), "Thy sins are forgiven." No harsh condemnation, no promise of a far-off forgiveness, but the clear understanding of the true nature of man as the image and likeness of God, characterized the Way-shower's gentle, healing ministry. Although Jesus was always quick to rebuke sin or error, he compassionately liberated those who sought him from the error which had seemed to be attached to them. A lesson there, for all to learn!

Oftentimes a gentle rebuke is all that is needed to correct error. And it would be well if each one would heed the Master's example. The real man expresses gentleness, and compassion, because he reflects divine Love, which governs all. This truth recognized, helps one to be more gentle. Mrs. Eddy lovingly admonishes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 303), "Let us serve instead of rule, knock instead of push at the door of human hearts, and allow to each and every one the same rights and privileges that we claim for ourselves." When this kindly, gentle method is observed, a great influence for good is exerted for mankind. In a letter to Titus, Paul directed him to encourage the Christians in Crete to be law-abiding, "to be ready to every good work, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, shewing all meekness unto all men" (Titus 3:1, 2). Without gentleness, one would lack an important Christian virtue, for it is a necessary quality in all our healing work.

The purpose of Christian Science is to liberate men from materialism, and to show them that the overcoming of false beliefs and the gaining of spiritual understanding, mean peace. This true liberty is available to all. It is comforting to know that every quality of divine Mind belongs to man by reflection; that because all good proceeds from the one and only Mind, there is an inexhaustible supply of gentleness available; and, no matter how much each individual uses this lovely quality, there remains more of it to be expressed. The Psalmist declared (Psalms 118:27), "God is the Lord, which hath shewed us light." Because we wish to "find access to the heart of humanity" to help our fellow men, let us earnestly strive to be more gentle, so that we may guide others towards the realization of true freedom.

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(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
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Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"MAN"
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

Boston Finds Boulevard To Tap Shopping Area

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Above the hammering drills and chaotic traffic conditions that mark the sinking of Huntington Avenue trolley tracks into a new subway, metropolitan planning authorities have seen a great vision, that of a 100-foot-wide boulevard penetrating into the heart of downtown Boston and introducing rapid transit for the first time to motorized customers of the City's 30,000 retail stores.

The vision is that of the modernized Huntington Avenue when work of removing trolley tracks from the upper roadbed is completed between Dartmouth Street and the Boston Opera House. Prospects of what the Huntington Avenue of the future will do to speed traffic in downtown Boston are being recounted by City officials and planning experts as the result of Boston Municipal Research Bureau reports showing steadily decreasing school attendances in Boston, population virtually at a standstill and City streets well beyond the traffic saturation point.

New Challenge

Adding to this statistical challenge, Edward A. Hartman, State Consultant of Planning, today warned that erection of higher and still higher buildings in downtown Boston is bringing more and more office workers and customers into streets already bulging with traffic right to the curbstones.

Population increases, according to the Research Bureau, have slowed down in Boston from 25 per cent to 4½ per cent from 1900 to 1930. The 1940 census is expected to reveal that population, barometer of a city's natural growth, virtually has become stationary. At the same time, public school enrollments have dropped by more than 1,000 children since 1933.

On top of this, business houses are seen trying desperately to expand along streets upon which customers cannot even now find parking places. Litle wonder, say real estate experts, that the man who works in Boston, looks for a home in the suburbs and spends more and more of his money in suburban markets where parking is not at a premium.

For rent and for sale signs in homes along Beacon and Marlborough Streets compare favorably in volume with those on Commonwealth Avenue which is almost wholly for sale between Massachusetts Avenue and Arlington Street. The man of means is following the younger generation into suburban dwellings. Establishment of branch stores in the suburbs by large intown establishments denotes a continuation of the trend of business following the family migration to land that costs less than city lots to maintain.

But what has all this to do with the Huntington Avenue improvement? Simply this, that such authorities as Mr. Hartman emphatically believe that Boston's main defense against existing trends, or shall we say Boston's chief line of expansion, depends upon "speeding up the tempo of its traffic." To expand upwards in higher buildings is to encourage greater congestion on streets already inadequate for current needs. What the City needs, said Mr. Hartman, is smoother access into shopping districts, with express lanes capable of unloading traffic from downtown as quickly as it comes in.

In other words, if it takes one family two hours to do its shopping because of traffic delays, the speeding up of traffic would permit two or even three families instead of the one to get into and out of the congested districts without adding to traffic problems.

Previous efforts to stimulate traffic flow have helped, although most of the projects have served to pile traffic into the City without adequate provisions for handling the traffic on the intown end. For instance, cars pour through the vehicular tunnel under the harbor over the North Shore radial like traffic streams plunging into a stagnant pool, traffic authorities state.

Huntington Avenue will be different in that traffic will be carried all the way into downtown Boston on a broad thoroughfare that will shortly underpass Massachusetts Avenue and may soon see the complete elimination of all trolley tracks along its entire length. On the western end of Boston, the Avenue connects with the fast Worcester Turnpike.

Thus, the combination of the Worcester Pike and intown Huntington Avenue will provide the type of rapid transit Boston traffic experts have dreamed about for years. Since the Pike express road was completed five to six years ago, thousands of new homes have sprung up along its route. Woodlands have been converted into thriving communities having their own shopping districts. Schools have been built and revenues have poured into the coffers of outlying towns and cities. As in Wells Fargo stagecoach days, population still follows modern thoroughfares, carrying with it the business that makes fortunes.

Radial Highway

To the East of Boston, the vehicular tunnel and the North Shore radial highway with connections to the Newburyport Turnpike have turned many home seekers in the direction of Marblehead and Lynnfield. To the North, the Concord Pike has speeded traffic with the would-be home owners flocking into Belmont, Arlington, Lexington and Lincoln.

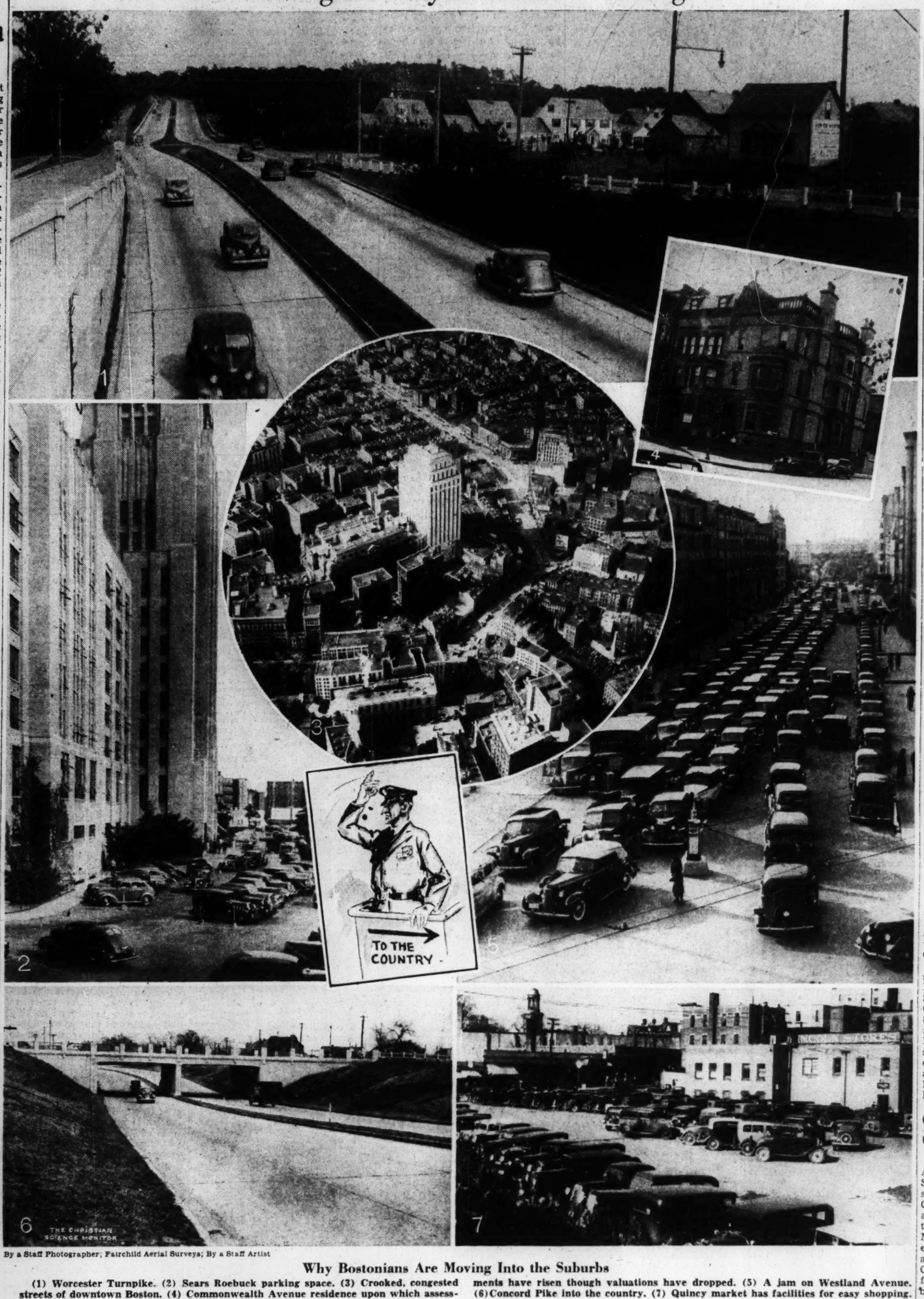
South Shore traffic is still something of a baffling problem with the Old Colony Boulevard leaving intown-bound traffic veritably hanging in the air on the Boston end. South Shore traffic is notoriously tangled because of beach-bound sojourners. Here the problem is similar in scope to that of the vehicular tunnel which jams traffic into Boston without facilities for handling it on the intown end. The "glorified cowpaths" of Boston just "can't take it" declared Mr. Hartman.

What is actually happening in Boston was summed up today by Philip Bellows, research engineer from Toronto, as "a natural reaching out for lower living costs and economy in business operations." It all comes under the heading of the "natural law of decentralization," he said, "which is something to be encouraged rather than fought against. Moderate-incomed families are able to own their own homes in the suburbs, business is invited to invest its capital and trade, industry, and employment are stimulated by decentralization of business and homes within the metropolitan district."

"With thousands of acres of land to choose from in the suburbs and homes now being brought within reach of small incomes," said Mr. Bellows, "the Metropolitan District may well become a region of home owners, leaving to Boston proper the development of modernized apartment-house living." He believed the trend away from single homes to apartment suites on such streets as Commonwealth Avenue is a natural and inevitable transition.

In the development of Greater Boston's modern highway system, Mr. Bellows advised strict attention to future needs of communities, that recreation grounds, churches, stores, motion picture houses, and schools be kept free from fast-moving traffic with adequate reservations for pedestrians and local slow-moving vehicles.

Paving the Way to Suburban Living



By a Staff Photographer; Fairchild Aerial Surveys; By a Staff Artist

Why Bostonians Are Moving Into the Suburbs

(1) Worcester Turnpike. (2) Sears Roebuck parking space. (3) Crooked, congested streets of downtown Boston. (4) Commonwealth Avenue residence upon which assessments have risen though valuations have dropped. (5) A jam on Westland Avenue. (6) Concord Pike into the country. (7) Quincy market has facilities for easy shopping.

Tax Rate Set At $39.90 By Mayor Tobin

Cut of $1.40 under 1938 rate announced; hopes for a further reduction in the coming year.

As result of borrowing approximately $5,000,000 for current expenses and curtailing city maintenance costs by $768,000, Boston's tax rate for 1939 will be $39.90—$1.40 less than the 1938 rate.

In announcing the figure Mayor Maurice J. Tobin pledged himself to do all within his power to reduce still further the costs of municipal government in an effort to bring the 1940 rate still lower.

Except for this borrowing operation of $5,000,000 (which is likely to be followed by another $1,000,000 loan before the year is out), Boston's tax rate would have been $43.90, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau pointed out.

The reduced rate was achieved despite a net decline in assessed valuations of $25,601,500 from the 1938 total. This would have been around $35,000,000 had it not been for a $10,000,000 rise in personal property valuations.

"The reduction has been accomplished despite numerous discouraging factors which, at the beginning of the year, appeared to make inevitable a substantial increase in the tax rate," Mayor Tobin explained.

"But," he continued, "by exerting every means at our disposal; by impressing State authorities and the General Court with the need for co-operation which was extended by the passage of helpful legislation; by keeping the costs of city government at the lowest possible level consistent with adequate municipal service; by insisting that every unit of the city government, whether under the control of the Mayor or not, exercise great prudence . . .; and by taking advantage of every opportunity . . . this reduction . . . has been made possible."

Graph of departmental expenditures: Page 12.

New England Firms Get Naval Contracts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Navy has awarded a $379,863 contract for boilers and accessories at the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards, the Norfolk Naval Operating Base and the Pensacola, Fla., Naval Air Station to the Riley Stoker Corporation, Worcester, Mass.

A $157,980 contract for an outside machine and pipe shop at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard was awarded to the New England Contracting Company, New Haven, Conn.

A $106,156 contract for extension of a shop building at the Newport, R. I., Naval Torpedo Station went to O. D. Purington Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.; a $74,895 contract for completion of an intake tunnel at the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard to Victor Constructors, New York, and a $87,890 contract for boilers and accessories at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to the Dravo Corporation, Philadelphia.

Complications Arise On Chicopee Air Base

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—After a conference with Assistant Secretary of War Louis A. Johnson, Representative Joseph C. Casey (D) of Massachusetts has announced there is a "complication" over selection of Chicopee, Mass., as the site for a northeastern air base. Previously Mr. Casey and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts had forecast Chicopee would get the base, for which Congress appropriated $3,608,000.

Mr. Casey described the "complications" as the opposition of "certain administration advisers to placing such an air base within the district of a Congressman who opposed the aviation expansion program." He said he referred to Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts who, during House debate on the aviation expansion program, supported an amendment to the bill which would have limited construction to 1,000 planes a year.

Mr. Clason asserted that if the 5,500 planes authorized by the bill were constructed, the Army would not be able to use them for two years, until it trained a sufficient number of pilots and established enough air fields to care for the planes.

R. I. Democratic Leader Urges 'Fair Chance' for Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST WARWICK, R. I., Sept. 2—As the Democratic State Committee took advantage of the summer outings of its clubs to fire the opening guns in its 1940 political campaign, former Gov. Robert E. Quinn has come out in his first major public address since his defeat, for "a fair chance" for the Republicans in power.

"I said, as the last thing that I said in office, 'they are entitled to a fair chance.' If they can do more than we could it is a good thing for the people that they are in power."

However, the former Governor and other party leaders were not all laudatory of the accomplishments of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and his Republican-controlled administration.

Mr. Quinn, who is expected to be the Democratic candidate from the Second District, charged that the State budget is out of balance and that while the Republican State administration claims to have an operating surplus, the "actual fact is that $2,000,000 more was spent than taken in."

But the former Governor said there was a possibility he would vote the Republican ticket at the next election. The possibility was "if the Republican Party gives the 6,000 men in the State who will be laid off the WPA an opportunity to earn a living."

The outing of the Young Men's Democratic Club of West Warwick was the first indication of what will be the campaign propaganda.

The speakers openly attacked the so-called "invisible government." They said:

"Carpet baggers have been imported to take responsible positions which Rhode Island could very well fill."

"The 'spoils' system is more rampant in the State than ever.

"Power is centered in one man—Vanderbilt.

"Vanderbilt cigarette and tobacco tax favors the rich and is burdensome to the working man."

The party leaders pledged themselves to begin a drive for the repeal of the tax.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday, with possible local showers.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire: Fair today in temperature and and tomorrow with little change in temperature.

Easiport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southerly winds and generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	71	Miami	74	87
Chicago	70	84	New Orleans	76	87
Denver	69	89	Norfolk	71	82
Helena	53	83	Philadelphia	68	83
Kansas City	74	94	St. Louis	70	92
Los Angeles	63	87	San Francisco	58	71
Minneapolis	67	81	Washington	66	86

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 2.
B—Maximum Sept. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:13 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 2:34 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 2:52 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 3:15 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:48 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:46 p. m., Sunday.

Capacity Bookings Reported By Ships in Week-End Cruises

Week-End Sailings

"Standing room only" was the order of the day among the ocean carriers today. Steamship offices report capacity bookings for all vessels over the long week end, as returning vacationists and tourists join the homeward throngs to pick up their normal routine after the last of the summer holidays.

Accommodations are sold out on coastwise passenger steamers and the Eastern Steamship liners from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are slated to bring large crowds back from the Maritime Provinces, as well as an ever increasing number of motorcars that are being used more and more for vacation travel in Canada and sent back aboard ship.

Trans-Atlantic accommodations westbound are at a premium because of the rush of Americans to get out of Europe. Space is available on east bound craft though the bookings are pronounced satisfactory by local officials of the Cunard White Star Line.

A fleet of 25 vessels is due at Boston over the week-end, including five deep-water passenger liners and various types of craft from all parts of the world.

First of the deep-water passenger liners in the marine parade this week end is the Cunard White Star liner Franconia, due tomorrow from New York to embark passengers for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool.

Samaria of the same line is due to arrive with a capacity list of returning Americans, from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, and the American Export Lines steamer Excambion is due Monday from the Mediterranean with passengers and cargo. Also due is the President Garfield of the American President Lines from New York to discharge and load cargo, in the round-the-world service. Two days late because of delays in putting on additional equipment and supplies, the United States Lines steamer American Importer is bringing about 200 passengers from the British Isles and is expected about Tuesday.

Cancellation of the call of the Anchor Liner Cameronia at Boston was announced by local officials who explained that the vessel is being rushed out of Glasgow, three days ahead of schedule, to help bring back the Americans desiring to leave Europe. She is omitting the scheduled Boston call and will proceed direct to New York, where she is due about Sept. 14, instead of the scheduled Sept. 17.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. 3:30, 6:55, 10. Also "Eagle and the Hawk," featuring Fredric March. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Goodbye Mr. Chips," with Robert Donat.

University—
Johnny Weissmuller in "Tarzan Finds a Son." 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Naughty But Nice," with Dick Powell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas in "Good Girls Go to Paris." Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:54. Also "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 11:15 a. m., 2:25 5:25, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "The Star Maker," Fenway, 1, 3:55, 6:50, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Radio—Page 12

South Station Theater—
Graham McNamee's "Going Places," Pete Smith's "Poetry of Nature," "Ferdinant, the Bull," "Paintings of the Masters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson in "Clouds Over Europe." Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "The Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

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Coolidge Corner—
"I Stole a Million," with George Raft and Claire Trevor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Good Girls Go to Paris." 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side of Heaven," with Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartnolomew. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:10.

E. K. O. Boston—
"Exile Express," with Anna Sten. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:25, 10:20. Also "Bad Lands," with Robert Barrat and Noah Beery, Jr. 12, 4, 7:55. Stage Show: Slate Bros., Morton and Dennison, Sue Ryan, and Flo and Bob Robinson. 1:20, 5:15, 9:15.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," featuring Ignace Jan Paderewski. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of the Movies." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Good Girls Go to Paris," with Joan Blondell and Walter Connolly. 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. Also "On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Bobs Watson. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland 11:16 a. m., 2:36, 6:03, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. 10:00 a. m., 1:26, 4:53, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni and Bette Davis. Also "You Can't Get Away With Murder," with Humphrey Bogart.

Scollay and Modern—
"Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Boys." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Mary Boland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Convicted Mayor Resigns His Job, Waterbury Hears

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 2 (AP)—Mayor Frank Hayes, convicted with 19 others Aug. 16 on charges of conspiring to defraud this city of more than a million dollars and sentenced to 10 to 15 years in State's prison, resigned today.

The resignation of the Democratic Chief Executive, Mayor of this City since 1930 and from 1935 to 1938 Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, was announced by John P. Fitzmaurice, City Clerk.

Mr. Fitzmaurice said he received the resignation at 10:40 a. m. He announced at the same time that he had received the resignations of Alderman Thomas P. Kelly (D), Hayes' executive secretary, and Henry W. Minor, Chairman of the Police Commission, both of whom were among the City officials among the convicted defendants in the conspiracy case.

Old Rails Held for Rise

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 2 (AP)—The city of New Britain sensed a potential profit in war headlines yesterday. Mayor George J. Coyle announced that old trolley rails being removed from business streets would be withheld from the scrap metals market temporarily in anticipation of a jump in prices.

N. H. Tobacco Tax Issue Before Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2—Merrimack County Superior Court will start hearing the evidence on the constitutionality of the New Hampshire tobacco tax on Sept. 8. The specific case involved is the suit filed by John Haven of Concord who, through a series of charges, maintains that the 15 per cent tobacco tax in force since July 1 fails to meet the State's constitutional requirements.

Atty. Gen. Thomas P. Cheney, representing the State, has filed a brief with the court in which he denies the charges of unconstitutionality, admits some of the plaintiff's claims on matters of fact, and as yet has failed to reply to a supplementary brief filed by the plaintiff.

Labor Day Finds Town Minus Plays

For the first time in several years, Labor Day will find Boston without an opening performance scheduled in the regular theaters or without a play or musical show already installed.

The first production scheduled for September at present is George Kaufman's and Moss Hart's new play, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," expected at the Plymouth on Sept. 25. Unless something turns up in the meantime, it will make the regular opening of the season later than usual. But both in Boston and in New York, the trend in recent years has been in that direction.

Opera Announcements

Armand Tokatyan is announced to sing in "Carmen" on the second night of the New York Grand Opera Company's engagement at the Boston Opera House, and James Melton to sing at the first performance, "La Traviata," on Thursday evening, Sept. 14. Jan Peerce is among the singers promised during the engagement.

Echo From New York

New York

An echo of the disputes among the theatrical unions is to be found in the formal announcements of the reopening of "Leave It to Me," scheduled for Monday night at the Imperial Theater. The listing of players reads "William Gaxton and Victor Moore . . . with Sophie Tucker (we hope)."

"Lost Colony" to Close

The third season for "The Lost Colony," Paul Green's historical play, at Roanoke Island, North Carolina, will close with a performance on Labor Day. It is estimated that 100,000 persons will have seen the production this year.

Annual

Back To School Sale

August 31st through September 9th

Grover Cronin

WALTHAM—MASSACHUSETTS

Where Boston Taxpayers' Money Goes

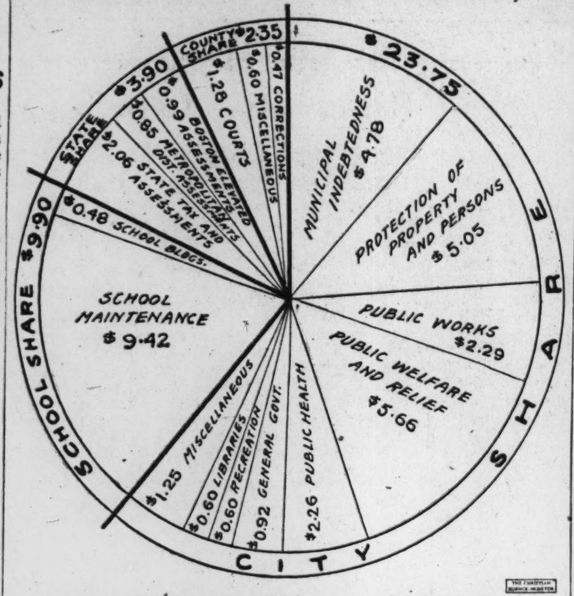

Chart Showing Break-Down of $39.90 Rate

These figures are from the city budget department and based on latest estimates.

American Seamen at Navy Yard

To revive interest in the American merchant marine among the descendants of those hardy New England mariners that carried the Stars and Stripes to all parts of the Seven Seas with only the winds for propulsion, the United States Maritime Commission's training ship, the steamer American Seamen, arrived at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, today, from Portsmouth, N. H.

The American Seamen, formerly the freighter Edgemoor, has been on a tour of New England seaports, remaining several days at each one, and inviting public inspection of its complete and modern equipment for training officers and men. Next Tuesday has been fixed as Port of Boston Day, and several hundred persons connected with the shipping industry here have been invited to inspect the ship then. The vessel is to sail Sept. 7, prior to which visitors may inspect the ship daily during the regular Navy Yard visiting hours.

Eight Naval Reserve Divisions to Leave On Training Cruise

Eight divisions of the Naval Reserve from Boston and three other New England cities will leave tomorrow and Sept. 9 on battleships and destroyers for two-weeks training cruises from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Simultaneously with the departure of these several hundred reserves, other units from New Bedford, Fall River, Lynn and Portland will return after maneuvers in the Caribbean. Recreation was allowed the reservists during a short stop at New York City to visit the World's Fair.

Captain John T. Nelson in charge of the United States Naval Reserve in this section said the first contingent would come from Pawtucket and Newport and the six divisions leaving on September 9 would come from Worcester and Boston.

Hunting Elusive Pewter Is Hobby of North Shore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Collecting pewter is one of the hobbies popular with a large number of North Shore summer residents. Men as well as women make up a group of collectors who have formed themselves into a club known as the Pewter Society of America. Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, whose summer home is in Rockport, is president of the society which has most of its members in New England, although there are a few in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and one in far-off Seattle.

Mrs. Perkins explains that the interest in pewter among New Englanders is due to the fact that more pieces may be collected in this region than in any other part of the country.

"It's not a subject that appeals to everyone," she says. "One either likes pewter very much, or does not like it at all. Collectors enjoy the element of chance in the game. They may hunt for months, or years for some piece of old pewter by one of the early makers and never find it, or tomorrow they may stumble upon some rare specimen."

In early times pewter, not having the intrinsic value of silver or china, was not passed on in the families from one generation to another, Mrs. Perkins points out. Although it was plentiful in early days, much of it disappeared during the Revolutionary War. It was made in this country from the middle of the 18th century to along in the 19th. From a collector's point of view that made in the 18th century is the most desirable.

Among North Shore residents who are proud of their pewter collections are Leslie Buswell of Gloucester, John Hays Hammond, Jr. of Gloucester, Mrs. John C. Howe of West Manchester, Miss Katherine P. Loring of Pride's Crossing, Dr. Edward A. Rushford of Salem, and many others.

Gaiety on Cape Cod

One of the gayest events of the season at the Oyster Harbors Club on Cape Cod, was the recent costume party at which Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Whitcomb and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald F. Bolles of Cotuit were hosts to more than 60 summer colonists. Wearing a richly colored Indian costume, Mrs. Jewett Flagg of Florence, Ala., won first prize for women, and Mrs. Rush Field of Hartford, Conn., in a Hungarian costume, was second. William L. Marcy, Jr., of Buffalo, carried off the first prize for men with his striking Russian attire, and Charles S. Jamison of Oyster Harbors was adjudged the man with the funniest costume, that of an Irish comedian. Judges were Carter Whitcomb, Norman Nailor and Mrs. Albert Gustin.

Horse Show in Medfield

Entries are being received for the Acacia Club Charity Horse Show to be held at the Medfield Town Park, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 9. Miss Sylvia Warren, of Dover, who recently returned from Ireland where she attended the Dublin Horse Show, heads the committee arranging this popular event.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 4

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
6:00 WSLR (W1XAL) 15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 4

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Summer Serenade"	"If I Had the Chance"	Dance Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Davis Cup Tennis..	"If I Had the Chance"	Dance Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 S. Young's Orch.	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	V. F. W. Address	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 S. Young's Orch.	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Brandwynne's Orch.	News; Tennis Summary	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"20th Century Serenade"	Dinner Concert
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Commentator	News Service
7:30 Michael Loring	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Presents: vocal	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 "County Seat"	Dorothy Thompson	'From Hollywood Today'	"Tropical Serenade";	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 "County Seat"	S. Teagarten's Orch.	'From Hollywood Today'	tenor; orchestra	"Sundown Serenade"
8:30 Orrin Tucker's Or.	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Orrin Tucker's Or.	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Sing Song Time"
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	"Love Story"	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	M. Spitalny's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Symphonic Strings";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 "Columbia Goes to	M. Spitalny's Orch.	vocalist	Cesare Sodero, cond.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 the Fair"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	27th Santa Fe Fiesta	"Music by Moonlight";	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	27th Santa Fe Fiesta	soloists; orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"The Majestics"; orch.
11:30 Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Red Nichols' Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45 Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Red Nichols' Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Maurice	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 "Gems of Melody"	Baron, conductor; Viola	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake Choir	Philo, soprano; Hene-	"On the Job"; vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ	tta Schuman, soprano	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Dance Music	Dorothy Thompson	Religious program	Music Festival from Ger-	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	"Cracker Jacks"	Religious program	many: Act I of "Der	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Walberg Brown	Luigi Romanelli and or-	News Service	Meistersinger"	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Strings"	chestra	"Sunday Symphonette"	Music Festival from Ger-	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Continental Varieties	'Aunt Fanny"; variety	many: Act I of "Der	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 tion" drama	Continental Varieties	program; orchestra	Meistersinger"	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Going South with	"Treasure Trails of	University of Chicago	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Clyde Barrie"	Song"; Reed Kennedy	Round Table	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Davis Cup Doubles	"Melodies for Milady"	Electronic Orchestra,	Religious Program	"Friends of Mine"
3:15 Tournament	"Bookman's Notebook"	Andrew Monici, cond.	Religious Program	Irish Minstrels
3:30 Davis Cup Doubles	News; "Moonlight So-	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	To be announced	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Tournament	nata"	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	To be announced	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Davis Cup Doubles	"Sunday Vespers"	"Hall of Fun"; variety;	El Paseo Troubadours;	"King Cole Swingsters"
4:15 Tournament	"Sunday Vespers"	soloists; orchestra	Los Tapatias Trio	Sheloh Kalis' Choir
4:30 Davis Cup Doubles	"Tapestry Musicale"; or-	"The World Is Yours";	"Haven of Rest"; mari-	Sheloh Kalis' Choir
4:45 Tournament	chestra	dramatization	time hymns and songs.	Magyar Serenaders
5:00 Country Journal	"Three Cheers"	Vocalists; orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Farm Reports	News Service	"Ranger's Serenade"	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 N. Y. World's Fair	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 Choral Program	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 Columbia's Gay	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Summertime Concert";	News Service
6:15 Nineties Review	Religious Program	prano; organ	Music; baseball	Music
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	Dramatization
6:45 wood"; variety	edy; vocalist; orchestra	Baseball comment	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform':	Hugh Gibson, talk	"The Aldrich Family";	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15 informal discussion	Concert Orchestra	comedy; music	"Melodic Strings"	Dinner Concert
7:30 "Musical Play-	Radio Guild Drama:	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Guest Night
7:45 house"; songs; or.	"Man With Lantern"	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Sport Comment	Sport Night
8:00 The Adventures of	NBC Symphony Orch.	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	"Design for Melody";	"Time to Dance With
8:15 Ellery Queen	NBC Symphony Orch.	gen; Nelson Eddy; Dor-	concert orch.; vocalists	America's Top Bands"
8:30 The Adventures of	NBC Symphony Orch.	othy Lamour; Vera	Goldman Band Concert	"Time to Dance With
8:45 Ellery Queen	NBC Symphony Orch.	Vague; orchestra	Goldman Band Concert	America's Top Bands"
9:00 Summer Hour:	J. Ameche; G. Page in	'Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 Francia White; J.	"Dawn Girl"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Masters"
9:30 Melton; Deane	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45 Janis; orchestra	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:15 "The Alibi Club"	'Voice of Hawaii"	"Black Gold"; dramatic	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	sketch	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	"Black Gold"; sketch	"Good Will Hour"	"Classical Album"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Labor Day Address;	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Red Sox-Wash'ton game	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	John L. Lewis	"Song Sweets"; Louise	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	Florea, soprano; orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Network speaker	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	News; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dinner dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Frances Perkins	Lowell Thomas; news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Sen. Robert A. Taft	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Luther-Layman Singers.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Dorothy Thompson	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 "Tune Up Time"	Order of Adventurers:	"Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Twentieth Century Ser-	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
8:15 "Tune Up Time"	true tall tales	Lou"; orchestra	enade"; recordings	row"
8:30 Tom Howard and	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 George Sheldon	"True or False"	prano; symphony orch.	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
9:00 "Man About Holly-	Magic Key: Adolpe Men-	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Paul Decker's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 wood," G. McCall	jou; Lowell Thomas;	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Col. Stoopnagle; Bar-	"Pot of Gold"; Horace	"Author, Author!!"; lit-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	bara Stanwyck; orchs.	Heidt's Orchestra	erary game	"Classical Album"
10:00 "So This Is Radio";	Del Caurtney's Orch.	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	News commentator	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 drama	Del Caurtney's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Grant Park Con-	National Forum; talk	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody";	News Service
10:45 cert	National Forum; talk	Dance Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	Ruth Williams songs
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	Davis Schwegler Orch.
11:30 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Frankie Starr's Orch.
11:45 W. Herman's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Children's Program
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Safe driving talk	News; weather	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport Concert	"Dinner Dance Music"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Paul V. McNutt	Dinner dance music
7:15 Ted Husing; talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; quiz	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	program; Fred Cole	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "The Human Ad-	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"20th Century Sere-	"A Song Is Born"
8:15 venture"; educa-	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	nade"; recording	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 tional dramatiza-	"Information, Please";	Eugene Conley, tenor;	Benno Rabinoff, violin;	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 tion and music	questions and answers	concert orchestra	WOR Concert Orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People";	Artie Shaw's Orchestra;	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15 "We, the People"	comedy	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Molly"; orchestra	"Success Session"	tonio, director
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance"	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 trio; sketch	"If I Had the Chance"	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	Dorothy Thompson	"Uncle Walter's Dog	"Pop Concert"; orches-	News Service
10:45 "Armchair" talk	Jack Little's Orchestra	House"; drama; music	tra; women's glee club	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Jose Martinez's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

'EARLY BIRD' VALUES AT THAYER McNEIL

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SALE of our famous school oxford with scuff proof tip, made on our "lasts for growing feet". Sizes 8½ - 12, $2.95, 12½ - 3, $3.35, 3½ - 8 (plain tip) $3.95

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Promoting the Little Theater Movement

Carey A. Walbridge; Peggy Duffy

Old Barn at Peterborough, N. H., and Three Players

Upper shows box office of Peterborough Players in barn on Stearns farm transformed into summer theater. Lower—Left to right: Deborah Pike, Sally Stearns and Lawrence Tibbett, Jr.

Three Children in a Nursery Start of a Summer Theater

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A dream that began with three children in the nursery of a Commonwealth Avenue home in Boston has become a reality on a New Hampshire farm.

When Edith Bond Stearns turned the barn of her Peterborough farm into a summer theater six years ago, she thought she was just enlarging upon a game that always had been popular in her family. She says she still can hardly believe it true that her little group of serious young players are becoming famous from coast to coast, for they have done nothing spectacular and sought no publicity, but have simply worked to bring out high ideals.

From her own childhood Mrs. Stearns loved the theater, having grown up in a home where such famous stars as Salvini, Nazimova, Forbes Robertson and many others were frequent guests. Her father, Charles Henry Bond, was known as a philanthropist and backed Geraldine Farrar and several other young artists on their way to fame. Her mother also was interested in the theater and formed an amateur group of Boston society folks that did unusual things, a forerunner of the Little Theater movement.

So when Mrs. Stearns saw her three children, Ann, Sally and John, set up their own little theater in their nursery and begin dramatizing all the stories they read or heard while they were still children, she realized that when they grew up the theater would undoubtedly call them to the stage. But although she admired the theater tremendously in theory, she dreaded to have her children embark upon careers that might lead them among associates she considered undesirable.

"Somewhere I knew there were other fine, cultured young people ambitious to learn the honorable profession of acting, who could meet my children on their own social level," she said recently when telling about the success of her venture. "After my father passed on, his estate was divided among so many, none of us could afford to keep up our Commonwealth Avenue home or North Shore place any longer. I came to Peterborough because Mrs. Edward MacDowell was a friend of our family and my father had been one of the backers of the MacDowell Colony here.

"The children turned this old barn into a theater and we began doing the things we wanted to do. We are trying to find real talent among young people who are having such a difficult time at this period in getting a hearing. They generally have two years of training here in the apprentice group before they enter the junior group and then are eligible for the professional group which gives performances four weeks during the summer. The fifth play is given entirely by the apprentices.

"We feature no 'big names' here, but our players are on the way up. For instance, Brenda Marshall, the new 'glamour girl,' James Harker, who has made a success on Broadway in "Family Portrait," and likewise William Hanson in "My Heart's in the Highlands," all got their first chance here. Lawrence Tibbett, Jr., has been here all summer, but rather than ride on his father's fame has been known simply as William Tibbett. The apprentices have a regular schedule of daily work in diction, posture, make-up and rehearsals, under the best instructors available. Even if they have no intention of going on the stage, the young folks have a constructive and happy vacation here."

The three children who are responsible for this venture have all "made good." The older daughter, known as Ann Leslie, is now married but appears each season in a professional production. Sally is the company's electrician in charge of lighting. She graduated from Rollins College, and is now working for her master's degree at Yale, specializing in architectural lighting. John, his mother says, is an all-round theater man, capable of doing anything from building sets to directing, but is fast developing into a great comedy actor. So the nursery theater has expanded into an institution of real service.

Major Walter W. Murphy

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 2 (AP)Major Walter W. Murphy, son of Governor Francis P. Murphy, who passed on here today, experienced injuries Monday night in an automobile accident in Bedford. His brothr, Francis P. Jr., is in a hospital. The Governor's sons were enroute t a night baseball game when ther automobile left the road and struck a tree.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
Shortwave
10:15 a. m.—WSLR (W1XAL)-WSLA (W1XAR) (15.13mc and 21.46mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—WSLR (W1XAL)-WSLA (W1XAR) (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 5

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
6:00 WSLR (W1XAL) 15.13mc

Hartford to Take Freshman Class To Relieve Storrs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2—Responding to what Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, President of the University of Connecticut, said was "tremendous" pressure for admission of its freshman class, the University announced that it would offer a complete freshman course this year in Hartford.

Two thousand high school graduates, said Dr. Jorgensen, have requested application blanks on which to make application for admission as freshmen in the University at Storrs. Dormitory facilities, in spite of the construction of new buildings, will make it possible to admit only 450 new students at Storrs.

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Samples on Request

HARVARD, MASS. AYER, MASS.

Substantial portions of the real estate holdings of the late FISKE WARREN in HARVARD and AYER, Massachusetts, are offered for sale by the executors of his will. The land embraces shore front lots on Bare Hill Pond, high land with magnificent view, woodland, meadow land, farming land and substantial frontages on both sides of Route 2 (Mohawk Trail) and Route 110. Prices vary according to location. For information apply to Alexander D. MacLennan, Harvard, Mass., telephone Harvard 70, or Harold T. Davis, Executor, 220 Devonshire Street, Boston, telephone Liberty 3227.

YES—THIS IS A LARGER "AD"

But frankly we need more space to emphasize the fact that we have so

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Listed here are only a few of them.

'38 Ford D. L. Fordor	$545	'37 Buick Tour. Sedan, radio	$585
'38 Ford D. L. Coupe, radio	$535	'36 Plymouth, 4-door, trunk	$345
'38 Ford Club Coupe, extras	$565	'34 Pontiac D. L. Coupe	$215
'37 Ford Tudor	$345	'34 Ford D. L. Coupe	$165

OOVER MOTORS

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HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

Yankee Outfielder Might Win Several Honors Along With Batting for Over .400

Di Maggio Threatens Three American League Positions

By the Associated Press

The "Yankee Clipper" of the American League is swinging his way to a fame that may be as lasting as that of the Yankee Clipper of American history.

Joe Di Maggio, the "Yankee Clipper," appears ready to grab not only the major league batting championship with the first .400 average in nine years, but leadership in runs batted in for his circuit and possibly the home-run championship, too.

This triple tiara seemed lost when he fell and hurt a leg April 29, missing 32 games. For a time there was even some uncertainty as to whether he would quality for the league batting championship by getting the minimum 400 times at bat. When it became assured that he would, there still remained a great handicap to overcome in the matter of total runs batted in and homers.

Margin Decreased

Ted Williams and Jimmie Foxx, the Boston sluggers who had played in nearly all the Red Sox games, had taken over the leadership of these two departments. They still hold it but no longer by insurmountable margins.

In helping New York's World Champions to corral the Cleveland Indians, 11-8, yesterday, Di Maggio hit two triples and a single, bringing his batting average to .408, and batting in six runs for a total of 111 in 92 games. This is only eight behind Williams' mark for 122 games.

Earlier this week Di Maggio hit three home runs, making his total 23 compared with Foxx's 34 for 116 games.

Feller Missed 20th

The Yankee attack kept Bob Feller from getting his 20th victory yesterday, but after the fireballer had been removed for a pinch-hitter in the fourth the Indians took a temporary lead and the defeat was lodged against Harry Eisenstat.

New York's win added another full game to its lead as the Boston Red Sox absorbed their third-straight defeat and eighth in 10 games, 14-10, from the Detroit Tigers. Two home runs by Pinky Higgins and another by George Tebbets helped turn the trick in favor of Schoolboy Rowe.

Hartnett Record

These were the only American League games scheduled. In a similarly abbreviated National League program the Brooklyn Dodgers divided a double-header with the Chicago Cubs and Bill Posedel shut out the Phillies, 6-0, at night for the Boston Bees.

With Larry French pitching eight-hit ball behind a barrage of bunched hits for his teammates, the Cubs took their opener 6-2 but were turned back 3-1 in the final by little Vito Tamulis' six-hit hurling.

Manager Gabby Hartnett caught his 1,722nd game in the latter engagement, breaking Ray Schalk's old record for catchers in one league, and celebrated the occasion with his 12th home run, averting a shutout.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Sept. 1

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
McCosky cf	5	3	3	5	4	0	0
Averill lf	5	1	1	2	4	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	3	2	3	1	4	0
York 1b	3	0	1	2	10	0	0
Higgins 3b	4	2	2	2	0	0	1
Fox rf	4	2	3	3	4	0	1
Croucher ss	3	1	1	1	3	3	1
Tebbetts c	2	2	2	6	1	1	0
Rowe p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKain p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	14	15	30	27	13	3
BOSTON							
Cramer cf	6	0	1	1	3	0	0
Vosmik cf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	2	2	3	5	1	0
Williams rf	3	3	3	4	3	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	0	0	3	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	1	0	4	0
Carey 2b	3	1	2	3	3	4	0
*Finney	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Doerr 2b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
‡Berger	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Peacock c	5	0	3	3	6	1	0
Auker p	3	1	2	2	0	1	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
†Desautels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Berg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	10	16	19	24	10	1

*Batted for Carey in seventh. †Batted for Dickman in seventh. ‡Batted for Doerr in ninth. §Batted for Heving in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detroit	4	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	x—14
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	4	0—10

Runs batted in, Averill, Gehringer 2, Higgins 4, Tebbetts 4, York 2, McCosky, Williams, Carey 3, Peacock 2, Cronin, Finney, Two-base hits, Averill, Fox, Foxx, Williams, Carey, Tebbetts, Gehringer. Three-base hits, McCosky. Home runs, Higgins 2, Tebbetts. Stolen base, Fox. Sacrifices, Tebbetts, York, Thomas, Croucher, Cronin. Double plays, Gehringer, Croucher, York, 2; Auker, Cronin, Foxx. Left on base, Boston 9, Detroit 2. Base on balls, by Auker 3, by Rowe 2, by Thomas, by McKain, Struck out, by Auker 4, by Heving 2, by Rowe 2. Hits, off Auker, 10 in 5 innings (none out in 6th); off Dickman, 3 in 1 inning; off Heving, 2 in 2 innings; off Rowe, 9 in 5 2-3 innings; off Thomas, 5 in 1 inning; off McKain, 2 in 2 1-3 innings. Wild pitch, Thomas. Winning pitcher, Rowe. Losing pitcher, Auker. Umpires, Ormsby, Geisel, and Rue. Time, 2h. 20m. Attendance 5741.

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney cf	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Garms lf	4	0	3	3	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	1	1	1	11	1	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	0	0	2	3	0
West, rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Majeski 3b	4	1	2	4	0	2	0
Warstler ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Lopez c	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
Posedel p	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	37	6	11	18	27	13	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Martin lf	3	0	2	2	3	0	0
Marty cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Hughes 2b	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Brack rf	4	0	0	2	4	0	0
Suhr 1b	3	0	1	1	6	0	0
Bolling 1b	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
May 3b	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Young ss	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Davis c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Harrell p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Mueller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerksieck p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	5	8	27	8	1

*Batted for Harrell in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0—6

Runs batted in, Hassett, Majeski 2, Lopez 2, Warstler. Two-base hits, Cooney, Lopez. Three-base hit, Majeski. Home run, Lopez. Stolen bases—Suhr, Garms. Sacrifices, Garms, Warstler. Double play, Cuccinello and Hassett. Left on base, Boston 7, Philadelphia 7. Base on balls, by Harrell, by Posedel. Struck out, by Harrell 2, by Posedel 2. Hits, off Harrell, 10 in 8 innings; off Kerksieck, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Harrell. Time, 1h. 56m. Umpires, Makerkurth, Stewart and Campbell. Attendance, 8674.

Girls' Net Final

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—Helen Bernhard, of New York, and "Pat" Canning, of Alameda, Calif., advanced yesterday to the finals of the Girls' national tennis championship.

Miss Bernhard defeated Louise Brough, Los Angeles, 8—6, 6—3, while Miss Canning conquered Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Sport Briefs

Tom Pace paced grid scorers of 1938 by proving top point-maker of the Big Seven, scoring seven University of Utah touchdowns.

Yankee Youngster —By Pap'

NOT SO FAST !!
Marius -RUSSO-
-THE YANKEES YOUNG SOUTHPAW STAR
RUSSO STOPPED THE SENATORS WITH FOUR HITS FOR HIS FIRST BIG LEAGUE SHUT-OUT, BEATING DUTCH LEONARD, THE YANKEE NEMESIS !!
IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED -TRY PITCHING !!
HE MAY ONE DAY REPLACE LEFTY GOMEZ AS THE YANKEES' FIRST-STRING LEFT HANDER
HE WAS A FIRST BASEMAN ON THE LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY NINE
PAP'
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It does beat all the way the New York Yankees keep coming up with brilliant rookie prospects—Charlie Keller, Atley Donald and now Marius Russo.

Russo looms as a fine left-handed hurler, and, on the strength of his last four victories, seems set for a regular starting berth. His best effort to date is the four-hit shutout he scored over Washington in the Yankee Stadium. On that occasion Marius beat Dutch Leonard, the knuckle-ball hurler, who had dusted off the Yankees on four previous occasions this season. It was Russo's first major league shutout. He beat the Chicago White Sox with seven hits under the lights for his third triumph.

The Yankees have been casting about for a capable southpaw to support Lefty Gomez. Gomez has been around for quite a while and Russo seems to fit into the picture nicely.

Russo came to the Yankees from their Newark farm early in June. He is a local lad, who got his start as a pitcher in semi-pro baseball. Marius was a first baseman in high school and in Brooklyn College. In that position he was no sensation. It was not until he tried pitching in a recreation league that he attracted the attention of the Yankee scouts.

When Russo enrolled at Long Island University he was rated a brilliant basketball player and baseball was secondary.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

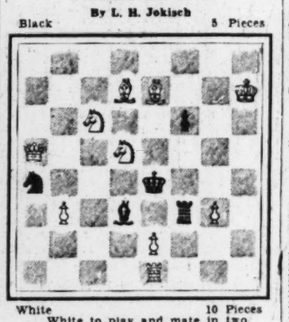
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 2, 1939

Problem No. 2171

By L. H. Jokisch

Black — 5 Pieces



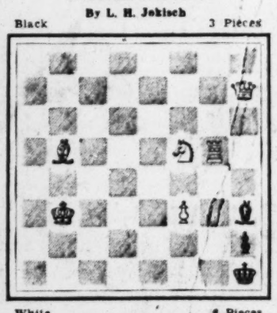
White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Baltimore News, Sept. 14, 1890. An early cross-checker.)

Problem No. 2172

By L. H. Jokisch

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(American Chess Bulletin, January, 1920.)

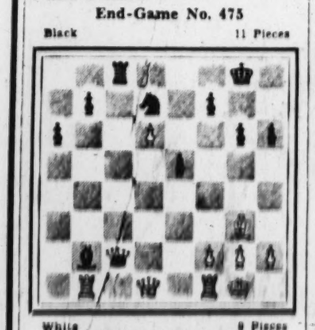
Solutions to Problems

No. 2169.	Kt-QB6	
No. 2170. 1.	Kt-Q6	threatens
2.	B-K7	
1.	...	B-B5
2.	B-K5	
1.	...	B-K6
2.	B-Q4	
1.	...	BxQBP
2.	BxB	
1.	...	B-K5
2.	KtxB(K4)	
1.	...	B-B4
2.	KtxB(B5)	
1.	...	B-R4
2.	Kt-B5ch	
1.	...	BxKBP
2.	KtxB(B7)ch	

End-Game No. 474. After 1 RxKt, Black draws with R-R4ch; 2 K-Kt, RxR; 3 KtxP, R-R8ch; 4 KxR, R-KBch; 5 K-R2, R-R8ch; 6 KxR, Stalemate.

End-Game No. 475

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

White to play and win.
(Engels-Marocsy, Dresden, 1936.)

United States Chess Federation

The long-awaited merger between the National Chess Federation and the American Chess Federation has been approved by the leaders of both organizations. Under the terms of the agreement, the new organization will be known as the United States of America Chess Federation.

Maurice B. Kuhne of Chicago, president of the National Chess Federation who has served the cause of organized chess in this country so faithfully, taking the lead in having the NCF recognized by the International Chess Federation, so that this country was able to send teams to the biennial international team competitions, will be President Emeritus for life. He will also continue to serve as Vice-President of the International Chess Federation.

George Sturgis, of Boston, president of the American Chess Federation, will act as president of the new organization during the first year.

Ernest Olfe, of Milwaukee, Wis., and H. E. McFarland, of St. Louis, Mo., will act as secretaries during the first year, and all official mail is to be sent to Ernest Olfe, 3111 North 10th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For the first year, the Board of Directors will consist of 14 members, seven to be selected by the NCF and seven by the ACF. For the second year, and thereafter, an unlimited number of directors shall be elected by states in accordance with the number of members in each state.

Euwe Beats Flohr

When Euwe met Flohr in the small tournament played in Amsterdam early this summer, the result was an exciting exhibition of combination play on Euwe's part. Flohr, experimenting with a variation he adopted in his match with Euwe in 1932, found himself with a restricted position. Gradually Euwe built up a tremendous attack. Flohr was forced to give up material to stave off defeat, but to no avail.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White	Flohr Black	Euwe White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 B-B6	Q-R4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 R-B5	QxP(b)
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	23 R-KR5	P-K4(c)
4 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	24 PxP	B-K3
5 B-B4	B-Kt2	25 Q-B4	QxP
6 P-K3	Castles	26 B-B	B-K2
7 Q-Kt3	PxP	27 Q-R4(d)	B-QB4
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	28 R-R6	P-R4
9 Kt-K5	Q-K	29 R-Q3	BxPch
10 B-K2	KtxKt	30 QxB	QxQch
11 BxKt	Q-Q	31 KxQ	P-R5
12 CastlesKR	Q-Kt3	32 B-K2	R-R4(e)
13 Q-R4	R-Kt(a)	33 P-Kt4	R-P
14 QR-B	B-B	34 BxR	B-B5
15 Kt-R4	Q-Q	35 R(Q3)-KR3	BxB
16 KR-Q	Kt-Q4	36 B-B6	R-K3
17 P-K4	P-Kt3	37 P-K5	BxP
18 Q-KB3	Kt-Kt3	38 RxP	RxBch
19 Kt-B5	Kt-Q2	39 PxR	Resigns
20 KtxKt	BxKt		

(a) Flohr considers that this was his big mistake, and feels that 13 P-QR4 threatening Q-Kt5, would be much better.
(b) If 22 BxR; 23 PxR, and White plays Q-K3, and R6, with threatened mate.
(c) To prevent 24 Q-KR3.
(d) Landau points out the refinement 27 R-Kt1, and if QxR; 28 Q-R6, or if Q-Q5; 28 R-Kt4, Q-B6; 29 Q-R4, and Black is worse off than in the actual play.
(e) White threatens 33 P-Kt4, followed by 34 RxP, etc.

Eliskases First at Vienna

Eliskases, former Austrian expert, and now the strongest master in Greater Germany won a small tournament in Vienna this June H Muller, whom he defeated in the game below, was second.

The variation adopted by Eliskases is described by Fine in the latest "Modern Chess Openings" as "more dangerous for Black but also more enterprising." Fine goes on to say, "The most recent tests have all been in Black's favor."

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Muller White	Eliskases Black	Muller White	Eliskases Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-Kt5	B-B4(b)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Q-B	Kt-K5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 B-B3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	19 B-K2(c)	Q-R5
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	20 P-KKt3	Q-R4
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	21 BxB	QxB
7 QxB	Castles	22 Castles	Q-B6
8 P-QKt4	R-K	23 Q-B2	P-R4(d)
9 B-Kt2	P-K4	24 P-R4	P-Kt4
10 PxP	KtxKP	25 PxP	P-R5
11 Q-B2	P-QR4(a)	26 PxP	Q-Kt5ch
12 P-K3	PxP	27 K-R2	QxPch
13 PxP	RxRch	28 K-Kt2	QxKtPch
14 BxR	P-B4	Resigns	
15 KtxKt	PxKt		

(a) White's Q side, which should be his strength, seems to be a point of weakness, and throws doubt on White's underlying plan.
(b) The bombshell! White should have guarded against the threat of Q-R4ch with B-K2.
(c) Not 19 P-B3 because of 19 . . . Q-R5ch; 20 P-Kt3, KtxKtP, etc.
(d) This has been criticised as premature. The correct line is given as 23 . . . R-Q; 24 B-R5, R-Q3; 25 R-K, P-QKt3; 26 B-B3, P-R4. If in reply to the text, Black replies 24 B-R5, there might follow R-K1; 25 Q-Q, QxQ; 26 RxQ, and Black would have good winning chances in the ending because of the weakness of White's QBP.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 7, Syracuse 5 (10 innings).
Buffalo 3, Rochester 2.
Newark 9, Baltimore 1.
Montreal 7, Toronto 6.

American Association

Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
Only game scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 4, Oakland 0.
Los Angeles 3, Hollywood 2.
Seattle at Portland, rain.

Texas League

Fort Worth 7, Beaumont 2.
Dallas 9, San Antonio 6.
Shreveport 2, Oklahoma City 1.
Houston 7, Tulsa 7 (tie, 10 innings).

Southern Association

Memphis 4-6, Nashville 2-4.
New Orleans 9-10, Atlanta 2-8.
Birmingham 3-1, Chattanooga 2-10.
Little Rock 7-5, Knoxville 5-3.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 1, Elmira 0.
Hartford 4, Binghamton 3 (11 innings).
Albany 3, Springfield 0.
Williamsport-Scranton, wet grounds.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	36	.710
Boston	74	49	.602
Chicago	68	56	.549
Cleveland	66	57	.537
Detroit	66	58	.532
Washington	54	72	.429
Philadelphia	44	79	.358
St. Louis	34	87	.281

Results Sept. 1

Detroit 14, Boston 10.
Yankees 11, Cleveland 8.

Pro Grid Teams Handled Differently This Year

Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It was just before the All-Star game, in the dressing room assigned to the New York Giants down under the stands at Soldiers Field. Coach Steve Owen strode slowly about among his players. What would he say? Some, remembering the scene last year, and the aggressive voice of Coach Ray Flaherty, when the Washington Redskins were here in the same spot, wondered "what will he call them?"

Afterward most everyone who wasn't there in the dressing room thought Steve must have given the boys a right good dressing down. The Giants played as if they'd had the sort of inspiration that tradition says must come from the top of the voice and the corner of the mouth.

Work Hard

But here's what Steve said, in effect: "Boys, this is probably the biggest game we've got to play. We've got to work hard. It means a lot, and I think we can win. I want every man to do his best."

His voice was quiet, subdued. There was about him and the players an air of readiness, of intense interest and concern, but no tenseness, no nervousness. It was, and the outcome of the game proved it, as if they had the "old College try," as All-Star Coach Elmer Layden, of Notre Dame, later said, but without the emotional strain, the anxiety, the flashiness of temperament, that usually goes along with it.

Best Team

Steve Owen had probably the best professional football team that's been sewed together, but that All-Star team was on a level with it. The Giants had something else, seen in the obvious spirit with which they played, and best explained perhaps by Steve's calm but assured "pep talk." We don't know but perhaps Elmer Layden over in the collegiate dressing room handled his boys the same way. The point is that there was a big difference, not only in the playing, but in the handling of the professional team this year, compared with last.

* * *

Farming for a big league baseball team doesn't always help the farmer. The Toledo club of the American Association apparently found this out after a two-year connection with the Detroit Tigers, and the working agreement has been called off. With Detroit yearlings doing the work the Toledo team missed by half a game the A. A. pennant in 1937. But last year it finished in fifth place, and this year, with 10 men sent down from Detroit for weathering, Toledo hasn't done so well. The straw that broke its back though was the sudden recalling of Benny McCoy, Fred Hutchinson, and Dixie Parsons. Toledo figured it was a sort of one-sided sharecropper arrangement.

* * *

Chicago is still excited about the night ball games recently inaugurated by the Sox down at Comiskey Park. But night games or day games the thing that pulls out the crowds is apparently still, the team that the local boys are up against. To wit, the recent set-to with the Philadelphia club drew 15,000. The other day 50,000 crowded in to see the New York league leaders. Both games were at night and the only things that weren't equal were Philadelphia and New York.

* * *

If only practice demonstrations counted we could say that Bill Watson already has won the 1940 Olympic decathlon. The University of Michigan's "one-man track team," some time ago, exceeded in practice the decathlon record of 7,900 points set by Glenn Morris in 1936. Ken Doherty, new Michigan track coach, who will groom the Wolverine colored star this winter, says he's "the finest all-around prospect I've ever seen." It was Ken, by the way, who won the U. S. national decathlon championship in 1928 and 1929, when competing for the Cadillac A. C. of Detroit.

R. W. C.

Three Pros Tied In Hershey Open

HERSHEY, Pa., Sept. 2 (AP)—Five under par for 36 holes, three long hitting professionals tied last night for the lead at the half way mark in the $5,000 Hershey open golf championship.

Bracketed at 141 after a day of shelling in which some of the nation's best found par 73 an elusive target, were U. S. Open Champion Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa.; Felix Serafin, a belting iron player from Scranton, Pa., and Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I.

Nelson and Serafin tied Thursday at 68 and equalled par yesterday. Hines tacked a smart 70 to his previous 71.

State Finalists

Mary Lane of Thorny Lea and Margaret Ogg of Worcester reached the final of the Massachusetts junior girls' golf championship at the Wellesley Country Club yesterday by defeating Mary Jane Wilson of Attleboro, 1 up, and Nancy Bailey of Marshfield, 2 and 1, respectively.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

William D. Woodring, Alton, Ill., won national small bore rifle championship at Camp Perry.

Three Years Ago

College All-Star team tied Detroit Lions, pro football champions, 7—7, before crowd of 76,361 at Chicago.

Five Years Ago

Frankie Parker defeated George M. Lott in four sets to win Eastern grass court tennis championship.

Mize, Di Maggio Increase Leads In Stick Work

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Bearing out that old saw about "the rich get richer," Joe Di Maggio and Johnny Mize improved their own marks as well as their margins this week while climbing determinedly toward the major league batting championships.

Di Maggio's sensational clip in the American League carried him from .402 to .408 and during the same period Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox slumped four notches to .364, increasing the Yankee star's lead accordingly.

In the National League Mize of St. Louis continued his steady upward gait with a four-point move to .360 and Morrie Arnovich of the Phillies dropped another point to .337.

The only important change in ranking in either league saw Zeke Bonura of the New York Giants sag from third to fifth place during the week, the first time he had been below third place since mid-June.

The 10 leading hitters in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Di Maggio, New York	92	358	87	146	.408
Foxx, Boston	116	439	126	160	.364
Keller, New York	84	300	71	106	.353
Gehringer, Detroit	88	302	68	104	.344
Johnson, Philadelphia	124	445	97	151	.339
McQuinn, St. Louis	120	479	88	158	.330
Keltner, Cleveland	121	467	91	151	.323
Appling, Chicago	124	431	66	139	.323
Kreevich, Chicago	116	432	64	139	.322
McNair, Chicago	98	363	42	117	.322

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Mize, St. Louis	118	426	80	157	.369
Arnovich, Philadelphia	116	431	58	145	.337
McCormick, Cin.	119	488	881	162	.334
Medwick, St. Louis	115	452	71	148	.327
Bonura, New York	115	427	73	139	.326
Garms, Boston	108	429	64	140	.326
Hassett, Boston	116	465	82	150	.323
Goodman, Cincinnati	91	341	63	108	.317
Suhr, Phila-Phila	94	307	37	97	.316
Ott, New York	115	381	84	120	.315

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	73	45	.619
St. Louis	68	51	.571
Chicago	69	56	.552
Brooklyn	70	57	.551
New York	59	58	.504
Pittsburgh	54	64	.458
Boston	53	66	.445
Philadelphia	39	79	.331

Results Sept. 1

Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 1.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.

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BOSTON

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RCA VICTOR
(A. C. AND D. C.)

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REMOTE CONTROL—Without connecting wires, this radio can control programs on any other radio in the house. If you have a Victrola attachment, it will likewise play records on any other radio in the house by remote control.

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Built in 1732
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Excellent Food Vegetables Always Fresh
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One Block West of The White House
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Air-Conditioned

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THEATRE DINNER $1
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
★ Dinner in the Tea Room
★ Dancing during Dinner
★ Ticket to Des Moines, Paramount, Orpheum or Roosevelt

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD N H Opp. State House

When in Concord, N. H. enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

MANCHESTER, N. H.

ALMA'S TEA ROOM
Proprietors—
Alma M. and E. R. Truesdale
We are the original owners and for 15 years we have been known for our continual serving of real home-cooked food.
Intersection Rt. 3 and Rt. 28
North of Manchester, N. H.

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MYRA CAYFORD, PROP.
OPEN YEAR ROUND
Route 1, 4 Miles South of Portsmouth, N. H.
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Established 1899
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
"Air Conditioned"
DINNER FROM 60c LUNCHEON FROM 45c
107 W. 49 St. 152 W. 44 St.
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AT TIMES SQUARE

Jane Dana
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DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

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MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mgr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.
Opp. U. S. Naval Academy, Gate No. 2

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales Today (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,966,380
1939 vol to date 146,179,456
1938 vol to date 177,154,773

Profit Taking Stems 'War Baby' Boom in Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Late profit taking stemmed another "war baby" boom in the stock market today after favorites had shot up 1 to more than 5 points.

Transfers for the two hours were near the 2,000,000-share mark, largest turnover for a Saturday session since March, 1937.

Profit taking cut down top prices in the final hour, following reports the British were delaying action against Germany pending Hitler's answer to the Anglo-French ultimatum on the suspension of hostilities against Poland. The trading pace slowed.

Prominent on the upsurge were Anaconda, du Pont, Kennecott, Fajardo Sugar, Continental Oil, U. S. Rubber, General Motors, Boeing, United Aircraft, Sperry, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, and Texas Corp.

Backward were American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward.

Corporate Bonds Recover

Many corporate bonds got a foothold for recovery today, checking the precipitate retreat in the previous session on the German-Polish fight.

Further moderate losses were chalked up against U. S. Treasury issues, however, and a number of foreign loans were down sharply.

Overnight the market seemed to have regained a large measure of composure. Bids re-appeared for better-grade corporate loans and speculative demand for some secondary issues lifted prices for gains of fractions to more than 2 points.

The decline in U. S. Governments, some dealers said, mostly reflected a continuation of the break in the previous session.

Several Treasury issues at one time were off about half a point, making losses of 1½ to around 2 points for the break on the war developments.

In the foreign division, a number of Italian, French, Australian, Canadian, Belgian, and German issues were down 1 to around 6. German 7s of 1949 touched 10½. The German 5½s were up fractionally at 9.

Higher in the domestic corporate list were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Alleghany 5s of 1950, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Otis Steel 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, New York Central 5s, and Western Union 5s.

N. Y. Retail Trade 7 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Department store sales in the first three weeks of the current month ran 7 per cent above the like period of August last year in the Second Federal Reserve District, the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced.

July sales in the district, which includes New York State and parts of northern New Jersey and Connecticut, were 2 per cent above the like 1938 month.

Stocks on hand in department stores, at retail valuation, were above 2½ per cent lower at the end of July this year than at the end of July, 1938.

Net July sales showed the following gains over the like month of 1938 in the following localities: New York and Brooklyn, seven-tenths of one per cent; Buffalo 7.6, Rochester 3.9, Syracuse 11.1, Northern New Jersey 3, Bridgeport 4.7, Northern New York State 3.7, Southern New York State 4.8, Central New York States 9.4, Hudson River Valley district 3.2, Westchester and Stamford 5.6, and Niagara Falls, seven-tenths of one per cent.

August sales percentage changes for leading cities were not available.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Beaunit M cv pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Colum Auto P pf	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Hamilton Cot Co Ltd $2 conv pf	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Inv Cp of R I $6 pf	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Ward B Co 7% pf	50c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 13

Irregular

Foundat Pet Ltd	1c	..	Sep. 5	Aug. 19
Group No. 1 Oil	$50	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 11
Monarch Ray Ltd	1c	..	Sep. 5	Aug. 19
N Y Transit Co	25c	..	Oct. 14	Sep. 22
North Amer Bond Tr ctfs of int	$25	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Outb Mar & Eng	85c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 12
Prairie Roy Ltd	3c	..	Sep. 5	Aug. 19

Regular

Avery (B F) & Sons pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Bell Tel Pa 6% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Black-Decker Mfg	25c	Q	Sep. 22	Sep. 11
Bohn Alum & Br			Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Can Gen Elec	$1.50	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Cleve El Illum	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Colonial Ice Co (Np) $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do $6 pf B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Commercial Cred	$1	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 8
Do 4¼% conv pf	$1.06¼	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 8
Cream of Am	12½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 11
Diversi Inv Fund Inc (Detroit Mich)	1c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Dom Tex Co Ltd	$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Falconbr Nickel	7½c	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 12
Fam Players Can	25c	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 15
Ferro Enamel	25c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 11
Firest Pet Ltd(25c)	1c	..	Sep. 5	Aug. 19
Grant (W T)	35c	Oct.	2	Sep. 14
Do 5% pf	25c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Irving Trust Co	15c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 7
Kan Util 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 24
Kerlyn Oil A	8¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Keyst P S $2.80 pf	70c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Ontario L & Dep	$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Penn P&L $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Plaudier Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Ralston Purina Co 5% pf	$1.25	..	Sep. 28	
Schwartz (B) Cigar Corp $2 pf	50c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Second Scott No Inv Co, Ltd pf	2½%	S	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Security Corp Gen pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 7	Aug. 31
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 7	Aug. 31
Signal Oil & Gas A & B	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Tamblyn (G) Ltd	20c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Do 5% pf	62½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Tampa Gas 8% pf	$2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
United Carbon	75c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
United Carr Fast	20c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
U S El Lt & P Shre Inc, Trust ctfs, A	24c	..	Sep. 1	.....

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L(1.60a)	2	62½	62½	62½	Sep 1
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	+2½
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	18	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
25	19¼	Adam-Mill(¾g)	x	19¾	19¼	19¼	Sep 1
27½	17	Addressog (1.40)	2	19¼	18	18	-1
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	18	54	53	54	+1¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	4	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 30
123¾	41½	Alleg pf xw	4	6½	6½	6½	+2
147½	53¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	7½	7½	7½	+1
133⅛	41½	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	7	7	7	+2¼
19	8	Alleg pr-pf	2	10	10	10	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	72	20⅞	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 1
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	169½	168½	169	+5
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 31
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	16	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	67	67	67	A'g 31
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	18	36¼	34½	35	+1½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15	15	15	A'g 31
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2⅜	1⅞	2¼	+ ½
19	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15	14½	14½	
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	7	64	61	63½	+4½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+1¼
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	4	29	28½	28½	+ ½
17⅜	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	10	10	10	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	7	4⅞	4	4⅞	Sep 1
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	5	42¼	39½	39½	−2
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	101	100	101	+3½
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	A'g 31
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	18	22½	21½	22	+1½
55	30¼	Am Car pf	4	35	33½	35	+3½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	17	19⅝	18¼	19	+1¾
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	A'g 24
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 25
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
11⅛	5½	Am Com Alco	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
11½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	18	13	12	12	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 16
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	13	14	+2
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	19½	17½	19½	+2½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15⅛	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	8	16	16	16	+ ⅞
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	94	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	− ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	9	34⅞	33⅜	34⅝	+2⅛
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	49¾	49¾	49¾	Sep 1
3⅛	1⅞	Am Ice	10	2	2	2	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	4	20	19	19	Sep 1
7¾	3¾	Am Internation'l	19	5⅜	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	15	17½	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	43	43	43	Sep 1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	12¼	12	12	+ ⅜
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	19	31¾	30½	31⅛	+2⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	19	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	5	42¾	42	42¾	+1
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	5	37	36¼	37	+1¼
18⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	67	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	56	16½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
72½	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	5	68	65	68	+7
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12½	11⅞	12½	Sep 1
20	10	Am Seat (½e)	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	−1
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	70	48⅞	47½	47⅝	+1⅜
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	130	130	130	−2
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	A'g 31
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	40	26½	25¼	25¼	+ ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	13½	13½	13½	A'g 30
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	31	20½	17	20½	Sep 1
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	90⅛	87	90⅛	+5⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	20	160	157	157	−1½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	75	75	75	Sep 1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	78	77	77½	+ ½
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	A'g 24
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	40	9⅜	9⅛	9½	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	− ½
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	145	8¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	28	41	38	40	+
7¾	4	Am Zinc L & S	231	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
35	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	+5
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	485	31⅜	29½	30	+1⅞
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	+4½
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	1	21½	20½	21½	
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	8	15	14	14	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 24
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	4	28⅜	28½	28⅝	+2⅝
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	A'g 30
6⅛	3⅝	Armour Ill	290	5⅞	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	10	42½	42	42½	+3½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	10	37½	36½	36½	+ ½
13	8¾	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	7	6¾	6¾	− ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35	35	35	Sep 1
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	28	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	5	51	50	50	Sep 1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17	17	17	+ ½
10½	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	7	12¼	10¾	12	+2½
18	9½	Atl G&W in pf	11	16	14¼	14½	−1½
23½	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	8	18¾	18⅛	18¾	A'g 30
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	A'g 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	45¼	45	45	Sep 1
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	54	54	55	+3½
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	A'g 25
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	Sep 1
8⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	170	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ½

B

17⅜	9½	Bald Loco ct	245	14½	13½	13¾	+ ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	4⅜	4	4¼	
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	18	5¼	4¾	5¼	Sep 1
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
21½	10⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¾
13	6	Barker Bros	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	76	14½	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+1
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	A'g 24
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	10	8¼	8	8⅛	Sep 1
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	83	25¼	24⅜	24½	+1
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	8	19	19	19	Sep 1
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	53	52	52	Sep 1
57½	35	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	35	35	35	
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	400	70⅜	68	69	+4
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	17	16½	17	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	109	109	109	−1⅜
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅝
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	6	18	17	17	+2½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	60	11½	10¾	11⅛	+1⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	63	24½	23	23	+1¾
28½	16	BohnA&B (½g)	5	19⅜	19	19¼	+2¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 1
22	16½	Borden Co(.80g)	10	19½	19	19½	+ ¾
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	15	23	21½	22⅜	+1
23¼	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	26	26	26	Sep 1
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	11	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	84	12⅛	11¼	11¾	+ ¾
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	18	19½	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅝
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38	37	38	A'g 28
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	5	47½	47½	47½	− ¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 1
13⅝	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	10	10	10	+ ½
14½	7¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	11	10¾	11	+ ¾
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	5	40¼	38	40¼	Sep 1
30½	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	56	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
36	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	34½	34½	34½	A'g 31
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	3	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	20	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	5	21	19¼	21	+3
34¼	21⅜	Bulova Watc (2)	5	25	24¾	25	+1
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	5	16⅞	16	16½	+ ½
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	6	12	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
2⅝	1	Bush Terminal	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	Sep 1
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	39	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	10½	10¼	10¼	+1
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	12	20	19⅞	19⅞	+1⅛
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	192	2	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	129	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	13	11¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	10	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	13	4	3¾	3⅞	− ⅛
34½	29½	Cannon Mills (1)	2	30½	29½	30½	Sep 1
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 29
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	5	19	18	18	+1
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 1
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	3	67	65½	67	Sep 1
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	19	47½	46½	46¾	+1¾
107½	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 23
29½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	39	23¾	22½	22½	+ ½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	18	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ ½
24¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	42	26½	24	24¾	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	17	3⅞	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
6½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	31	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	A'g 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	29	39¾	38	38¼	+1¼
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	15	6	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅝
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	17¼	17	17	Sep 1
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	26	33¼	31⅝	33	+1⅛
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 31

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 1
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 26
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	¼	¼	¼	Sep 1
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	1½	1⅜	1½	Sep 1
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¾g)	5	10	10	10	Sep 1
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 28
1¼	½	Chi M S P&P pf	10	½	½	½	A'g 30
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	14	14	13¼	13¼	+ ½
38⅞	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	32	32	32	Sep 1
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 17
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	½	½	½	Sep 1
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7¾	8	A'g 24
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	8	12½	11½	12½	+1⅞
13⅛	5	Childs Co	8	5¼	5½	5¼	
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (4g)	142	80⅜	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Sep 1
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	22½	22	22	+1⅛
30⅞	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	7	27½	27½	27½	+2
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	17	46	43½	44½	+3¼
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	20	28½	27½	27½	−1½
133	112	Coca-Cola (2g)	14	114	114	114	−1¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	16	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	13	27½	26	27½	+1½
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	8	15½	15	15½	+2½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	9	18½	18¼	18½	− ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	81	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	80	80	80	Sep 1
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%£)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¾
30½	22	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	A'g 26
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	85	85	85	Sep 1
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	12	43	42	42½	+ ⅛
109⅜	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	A'g 24
60	42	Com Inv Tr (4)	8	46	45	46	
110⅛	106	Com Inv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	A'g 30
13¾	8⅜	Comi Solvents	85	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	17	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	10	65	64½	65	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	58	27¾	27½	27½	− ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 19
25½	15½	Consol Aircraft	18	20¾	19¾	20	+1
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)

Commerce and Finance

Commodity Futures, War Stocks Soar as Demand Gains Momentum

Business and Industry

World's Wheat Harvest Yields Record Supply

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—The world's wheat harvest, a factor in war plans, today is virtually "in the bin," bulging granaries with the largest supply in history.

End of harvesters' work in most of the bread grain fields of Europe and North America is in sight as the late summer war scare reaches a crisis. Harvesters are threading through northern stretches of the wheat belts of the two continents and expect to finish in a few weeks.

Ample Stocks Available

In contrast to the rather short supply in August, 1914, when armies marched into the world's worst conflict, the 1939 world wheat stock assures an ample food reserve for many months. More than a year of government hoarding in principal European countries has put much of this reserve in position readily accessible to armies and civilian populations in the zones of possible hostilities.

The world did not produce quite as much wheat this year as in 1938 but the new crop is being piled upon a record-breaking carryover. Exclusive of Russia and China, for which reliable figures are lacking, the world has approximately 5,290,000,000 bushels in reserve, or 120,000,000 more than a year ago and 1,450,000,000 more than normally needed, based on consumption the past decade, according to government estimates.

This huge supply is the result of adding the 4,900,000,000 bushels of the 1939 crop to a world carryover estimated at 1,200,000,000 bushels. When Europe went to war in 1914 the world produced 2,834,000,000 bushels but the next season the crop was raised to 3,497,000,000 bushels. This season's harvest, while the largest since the World War, except for 1938, is about 480,000,000 bushels smaller than last year.

Weather conditions in Europe recently have been more favorable for harvesting. The Continent's expected crop is 1,640,000,000 bushels, or about 200,000,000 less than last year. Wet weather took some toll both in France and Germany as well as in other countries but large supplies have been carried over.

Heavy Buying This Week

In the past week England and France bought 25,000,000 bushels of Argentine grain, England purchased 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian, and Argentina speeded shipments of approximately 3,750,000 bushels to Germany under a barter agreement. Grain traders expect further large scale government operations.

In 1914, when closing of the Dardanelles cut off Russian shipments, Europe looked anxiously to the United States, which had the largest wheat reserve. Argentina had raised only 114,000,0000 bushels, Australia 108,000,000 and Canada 140,000,000. This season, however, Argentina and Canada hold much greater exportable supplies resulting from crops of 336,000,000 bushels in the southern hemisphere and approximately 400,000,000 bushels in Canada. The United States has produced more than 700,000,000 bushels, but unlike its competitors, consumes most of its wheat at home.

Despite large world supplies with Argentina, Canada, and the United States laying grain down in Europe under subsidy, the surplus is not allowed to enter and circulate freely, with the result that bread prices in Europe are high. Broomhall, British grain authority reported recently that cash wheat was selling as high as $1.60 in Paris, $2.18 in Berlin and $1.93 in Genoa.

Auto Output Again Experiences Advance

DETROIT (AP)—A further advance in automobile production this week was reported today by Ward's Reports, Inc., which placed the assemblies at 25,240 units. Last week's production was 17,465 and the total this week a year ago was 22,165.

Because of the Labor Day holiday no material change is looked for next week but after that, the survey said, a steady week-by-week increase through September may be expected.

Excess Reserves At New High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of the banks had increased $60,000,000 to a new record high of $4,800,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 30.

The board also said that the 12 Federal Reserve banks had increased their holdings of Treasury notes by $3,000,000 and of Treasury bonds by $1,000,000, and had decreased holdings of Treasury bills by $1,000,000.

Hibbard, Spencer Plans Channon Firm Acquisition

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company of Chicago, one of the largest wholesale distributors of hardware in the United States, have approved acquisition of the H. Channon Company of Chicago, it was announced. The Channon Company is a distributor of mill machinery, hardware supplies and other goods.

Hibbard officials said the Channon Company would continue to operate as a separate entity, with Ralph E. Kramer, President, continuing in that capacity.

Monitor Business Index Loses Part of Previous Week's Gain

Continuing the irregular sidewise movement of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped back during the week ended August 26 losing more than half of the previous week's gain. On August 26 the index registered 91.2 (prel.) compared with 91.8 on August 19 and 86.0 on August 27, 1938.

As in the preceding week the components moved in the same direction, all three in the current week contributing to the decline. The decrease in the reported total for bank debits outside New York City was greater than looked for on the basis of seasonal and intra-monthly movement, lowering the adjusted index moderately.

For electric power production the dip in the weekly figure countered a mild increase in trend and a leveling off on a seasonal basis. Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued their climb of the previous two weeks but fell short of the usual seasonal advance for the week under consideration.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug.26* 1939	Aug.19 1939	Aug.27 1938
Combined index	91.2	91.8	86.0
Bk debits outside NYC	87.6	88.3	83.2
Elec power production	98.8	99.4	92.4
Misc carloadings	79.7	80.2	75.8

*Preliminary.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The suspension of payments by Mendelssohn & Company had comparatively little effect upon the London market, which was reassured by the comparatively small deficit of Fl. 5,679,583 to meet liabilities totalling Fl. 217,853,389. Part of the company's liabilities on forward exchange contracts were due in London, and some short-term borrowing had been effected in this center against bonds. London creditors, however, are thought to be protected by collateral so far as short-term borrowing is concerned, and while the closing of the exchange positions gave rise to some selling of sterling, it appears to have been responsible for even greater selling of dollars against sterling and guilders. Hence, if the company had been extensively selling sterling for dollars, there is no reason to expect a serious loss on at least that part of its exchange commitments.

In recent months, the bank had been one of the few institutions in Europe to carry on an international loan business. In January last, it arranged a Fl. 100,000,000, 4 per cent French Conversion loan of which Fl. 70,000,000 were publicly issued. The Swiss tranche was well subscribed, but in Holland the loan was not successful. Last May, the company took Fl. 150,000,000 of French Treasury Bills, at 4 per cent, and arranged a further Fl. 100,000,000 loan, of which the Dutch portion was not fully subscribed. In July, the group sponsored a Fl. 12,000,000 loan at 4½ per cent for the Companie Francaise de Petrole and this also was not fully absorbed. Having been left with heavy commitments, the group was faced with the passing on of Dr. Mannheimer, its senior partner, at a time when credits were already being called in.

It seems probable that the repercussions of the affair will be localized, with the assistance of a consortium of Dutch banks and the Dutch Exchange Fund to safeguard the exchange positions, and, with French co-operation, to ensure that any forced liquidation of French loans by Mendelssohn & Company is avoided. If so, protection will be afforded to French credit, and the episode should not have any profoundly untoward effects on any single finance center. In this instance, there do not seem to be the makings of a sequence of serious failures on the 1931 model.

Position of Prices

Prices now seem to be experiencing a sort of rip tide. The indices, which are usually heavily weighted by cereal prices, do not wholly reflect the changes that are now in train. Wheat at all-time low levels and the low prices of other foodstuffs and textiles, have rather overshadowed the significant improvement in base metal prices and certain other industrial raw materials, including rubber.

Tin has been standing at £230 per ton, which is the Buffer Pool's selling point, although its transactions are one of the most closely guarded secrets in London.

Copper, with a vastly improved statistical position—world stocks fell no less than 23,670 tons in July—and assisted by better equilibrium in American production, is reaching out for £45 per ton, which is commonly understood to be the pivotal price which the non-United States producers' committee seeks to establish under the restriction arrangement.

Rubber production for the third quarter of this year is running at 55 per cent of quotas, so that in this case the improvement in the price still has a somewhat artificial ring about it.

It would be a mistake to argue too much from these price trends. They are not, as yet, the precursive signs of an inflationary uprush in general prices. Lavish stocks and harvests of primary foodstuffs, coupled with such depressing factors as the serious overproduction of crude oil in the United States, are substantial pointers in the other direction.

But observers here are looking, not without a certain anxiety, at the possible effects of even a moderate recovery in American business upon the world price structure.

Prices to Rise

Such a recovery would undoubtedly provide the signal for restocking on both sides of the Atlantic. That would not necessarily generate a roaring commodity boom, on the model of the first three months of 1937, but it would be a powerful factor tending toward a rise in prices, which are bound, sooner or later, to accomodate themselves more closely to the present levels of inflationary expenditure of governments in general, and the British Government in particular.

If this diagnosis is correct, the British economy may have reason to thank the anti-New Deal bloc for its refusal to consider the Spend and Lend program. Their defeat of President Roosevelt may or may not be bad for American economic recovery; it is unquestionably "good," in a superficial sense, for the British economy in this present context of near-war finance.

Sinclair Oil Co. Rescinds Price Cut

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Sinclair-Prairie Oil Marketing Co., leader in the crude price reduction which resulted in a six-state oil production shutdown, rescinded its 20-cent-a-barrel slash.

The company cut crude oil prices Aug. 10. The restoration was made retroactive to Aug. 9.

The company purchases 100,000 barrels of oil daily.

New Booklet Describes Over-the-Counter Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new booklet describing the over-the-counter securities market and explaining its operation is being distributed by the National Quotation Bureau, Inc. to provide the investing public with more information about the market.

"The investing public generally knows little about the functions and services of this, the country's oldest securities mart, though the dollar value of securities traded there during 1938 is estimated to have exceeded $20,000,000,000," states the Bureau in announcing publication of its booklet, which is entitled "The Over-the-Counter Securities Market." "Although this market had its origin more than a century and a half ago and has become a vital part of the nation's financial and economic organization, there is little pertinent descriptive literature available to the public."

The National Quotation Bureau, Inc., established in 1913, has no direct relations with the public and does not engage in buying or selling securities. It is a service organization which daily reports and records over-the-counter market quotations on securities for the country's leading investment dealers and brokers.

France Starts Putting Finances On a War Basis

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP) — France started putting her finances on a war basis today.

A decree published in the official journal suspended the requirement for the Bank of France to maintain a 35 per cen coverage in gold and foreign exchange of banknote circulation.

The last statement, as of August 24, showed the bank held 62.64 per cent coverage as compared with 65.35 per cent on August 17, Banknote circulation having jumped from 123,000,000,000 to 129,000,000,000 in the week.

The Bank of Algeria also was authorized to issue currency up to 5,000,000,000 francs, raising the maximum from a previous top limit of 4,000,000,000.

The same decree ordered the withdrawal from circulation of five franc coins in nickel and 10 and 20 franc pieces in silver.

The Bank of France was authorized to issue five, 10 and 20 franc paper notes. (The franc is currently quoted in foreign exchange at 2.435 cents).

A later decree will set the date at which the coins will cease to have legal value.

A convention concluded September 29, 1938, between the Finance Ministry and the Governor of the Bank of France also was approved by the decree.

That convention provided for just such measures as were taken today but it was not put into force last year because the crisis then ended in the Munich settlement the next day.

Other decrees also published in the journal provided, principally, authorization for the stock market to move from Paris; opening of a Treasury account of 1,200,000,000 francs (about $29,220,000) for the development of merchant shipping; removal of budget limits for military expenditures on mobilization.

Finance Minister Paul Reynaud was the first caller this morning at Premier Daladier's office.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In August 26 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An increase of 0.3 per cent in wholesale commodity prices was reported by the Commerce Department for the week ended Aug. 26, offsetting the decline of the preceding week. Higher prices for grains, cows, hogs, fruits, vegetables, and meats accounted in large measure for the advance.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index now stands at 74.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the same level it was for the corresponding week of July.

Except for an advance of 1.2 per cent for farm products and 0.8 per cent for foods, little change was recorded in the 10 major commodity groups. Building materials rose 0.2 per cent and miscellaneous commodities advanced 0.1 per cent. The fuel and lighting materials group declined 0.5 per cent and hides and leather products fell 0.2 per cent. Textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Average wholesale prices of finished products advanced 0.4 per cent and semimanufactured commodities and "all commodities other than farm products" increased 0.1 per cent. The indexes for the raw materials and "all commodities other than farm products and foods" groups were unchanged from the preceding week.

	1926=100 Aug. 26 1939	Aug. 19 1939	Aug. 27 1938	Aug. 28 1937
Commodity groups				
All commodities	74.8	74.6	77.8	86.5
Farm products	61.1	60.4	67.3	85.0
Foods	66.7	66.2	73.0	85.3
Hides and leath prod	92.6	92.8	92.4	108.7
Textile products	67.4	67.4	65.3	76.1
Fuel and lighting mat's	73.2	73.6	77.6	79.1
Building materials	89.7	89.5	89.3	96.5
Chemicals and drugs	74.2	74.2	77.1	81.2
Housefurnish'g goods	87.0	87.0	87.8	92.7
Miscellaneous	73.1	73.0	72.3	77.0
Raw materials	66.2	66.2	71.2	83.6
Semimanuft'd articles	74.4	74.3	74.1	86.5
Finished products	79.3	79.0	81.9	88.3
All com'dit's other than farm products	77.8	77.7	80.2	86.8
All com'dit's other than farm prod and foods	80.4	80.4	81.6	85.8

Cocoa Market Up Sharply On European Hostilities

NEW YORK—The cocoa market turned strong on Friday after fluctuating uneasily throughout the week, and finally ended the week with net gains of 99 to 108 points. Virtually the entire gain was recorded on Friday, when the market's daily limit of 100 points was scored in some deliveries.

The Friday advance was enough to wipe out the entire loss of the past year and new highs for 1939 were established as the market closed. The advance was attributed directly to the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities which caused traders to disregard statistical and trade considerations. Urgent short covering and new buying developed in large volume.

Licensed New York warehouse stocks continued to decline showing a net reduction of 12,000 bags for the week. The Sept. 1 total was 1,352,580 bags compared with 795,470 bags a year ago.

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Markets Respond to War News In Spectacular Rush of Buying

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street yesterday had its most exciting day in years, as Germany attacked Poland and Chamberlain addressed the Commons.

From the opening gong on the New York Stock Exchange, stocks sold off with a rush. Governors of the Exchange were round the floor but at no time was there any fear in the Street that the market would close.

Large blocks of pivotal stocks came out on heavy losses, and for an hour of the heaviest trading since the war became a possibility, prices dropped rapidly. By 11 o'clock the Dow-Jones' index of industrial shares had made one of the fastest retreats on record, dropping 5.20 points from 134.42 to 129.20.

Commodity Markets Respond

Meantime the commodity markets were responding to the war news with unexpected fury. In a boiling market all wheat futures except September rushed up the limit of 5 cents, after which trading came to a standstill for the sole reason that no more trades were legal; while the September contract rushed up to within a small fraction of the 8 cent limit which is allowed for the current delivery month. The other grains—corn, rye, and oats, were similarly up the limit in Chicago, and also in Winnipeg.

With three exceptions all other commodity markets were simultaneously surging upward. All rubber contracts rose by at least a cent and the near month was up 1.20 cents. Cottonseed oil, lard, and hides made the sharpest leap in months or years. Little cocoa, which has been in a bear market, all summer until this week, was up nearly 100 points to over five cents.

And both the domestic and the world sugar contracts (No. 3 and 4 on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange) rose on the first trading hour by the full permissible 25 cents, on which trading had to stop.

Meantime the bond market was likewise giving the classical response to war in a big way. Government bonds were down a full quarter point, or 8-32nds, and were apparently being supported at that level only by Federal Reserve intervention in the market with substantial buying orders. The over-the-counter market was virtually at a standstill, both in governments and in other bonds and shares, as what government trading there was concentrated on the New York Exchange.

Morning Decline Holds

From eleven o'clock over the noon hour and through the early afternoon, as traders hung on the Dow-Jones' broadtape for news, stock prices hung fire with little change around the low levels of the morning's sell-off, which averaged within a half-point of the Danzig market low levels of last Thursday. Commodity markets were quiet for the principal reason that most of them had already exhausted their legal limit.

The only exceptions were coffee, which hung fire on prospects of Brazilian exchange going the way of sterling; silk, which has been in a bull market for months but now resists the trend; and cotton, where traders were forced to the sidelines by the gyrations in Liverpool. In the British market traders apparently could not decide whether the usual pre-war disappearance of demand for cotton should govern their views or whether they should take alarm at the small inventories of American cotton now carried in Britain.

During the noon hours traders had made certain bullish sallies in so-called "war babies," but these had not caught on and the general market had not responded. Around 2 o'clock, however, the market suddenly took fire in those particular groups where war might bring demand. The uprush in commodities had already prepared the way.

Extraordinary Price Upswing

So-called "commodity stocks" began to move up sharply, including sugars, rubbers, coppers, other non-ferrous metals, and last but not least the steels. Within a few minutes after 2 o'clock the rush to buy had overwhelmed the tape and it fell two minutes behind as one of the most spectacular but discriminate upswings on record took place.

By 3 o'clock the Dow-Jones' industrial average had rushed up by the entire amount of the first-hour loss plus a small fraction. It closed at 135.25 against Thursday's close of 134.41, after having descended to a low of 127.51 on the averages. And the upswing was even more extraordinary in the war-stocks, for the averages covered in certain stocks which had not responded to the war.

Thus among the war stocks Bethlehem, the premier performer in the 1914-1916 bull market, closed 10 points above the day's low, at 65, for a gain of 7¼ points on the day after having slid off over three points in the first hour. Anaconda closed at 24⅞ for a gain of 4⅜ points on the day after having dropped to 22⅞ in the first hour. Even more spectacular gains were shown by leading sugars. American closed at 20½, up 4⅝ on the day, though this stock, like most of the sugars, failed to join in the initial decline.

Stocks, Commodities Join Uprush

Little stocks in the sugar and meat packing groups (following the advance in lard) made such advances as ⅝ for Guantanamo Sugar to 1⅜, and 1¼ for Armour of Illinois to 5. The airplanes joined the advance, having lagged for weeks during the war-scare; Douglas gained 6⅞ on the day and Sperry, after dropping to 37½ closed at 42.

The crowning peak was added to the upswing when U. S. Steel, having been quoted steadily upward in the last minutes of trading was quoted at 50 just at the close, only to make a sudden last-few-seconds uprush by quarter points at a trade to a final official close of 52.

Meantime as war stocks were advancing those commodities which had not risen the limit, advanced again and, on the other hand, the slaughter was resumed in high-grade bonds including governments.

At the close of trading practically all cocoa futures were up 100 points or 1 cent to 5½ cents; all the rubber months were up the two-cent limit to round 18½ cents; hides were up about 1½ cents on the day on all future months; lard was up about a half cent and cottonseed oil about ¾ cents; all the non-ferrous metals showed slight advances, silk and coffee were finally swept up in the general enthusiasm into small gains for the day, and cotton recovered its losses in all months and showed gains in some.

U. S. Issues Slide

Governments, however, continued on down despite Reserve buying and the announcement that the Reserve would continue to rediscount governments at par. This seems to have had the same kind of misfire as the government's pre-war (pre-the current war) "non-recourse" loans on commodities. The Reserve began to ask dealers for the names of all sellers, but holders apparently stood on their constitutional right to sell.

Decline in governments in the face of a further increase in excess reserves this week to a new high record of $4,800,000,000 seems predicated on the assumption that if war comes the influx of gold will cease, while at the same time the current expansion of commercial loans will grow, cause bank deposits to swell further, and thus eat into excess reserves. Even last week member banks' reserves were up $166,000,000 while excess reserves were up only $60,000,000, which shows how fast deposit-expansion can affect excess reserves.

The new issues market is out, so that corporations will have to borrow for expansion; even the Treasury is likely to put off bond sales in this kind of a tobogganing market for high-grades. And if governments go much lower—yield has already increased about 20 base points since August 15—the Treasury will no longer get the heavy volume it now gets of baby bond sales.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2

1832 1939

Individual Attention . . .

At this century-old bank, attention to the needs of each individual customer is not only a pleasure but a fundamental principle

Branches from coast to coast in Canada

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON
LONDON, ENGLAND

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

Heads Coal Firm

© International

Frank F. Kolbe

Elected President of the United Electric Coal Company, with headquarters in Chicago. He succeeds Louis Ware, who resigned to become head of the International Agricultural Corp. Mr. Kolbe, formerly on the board of the Alleghany Corporation, has been a director of United Electric for several years.

A. & P. Advertising Scheme Designed To Cut Farm Surpluses

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, operator of a nation-wide chain of food stores, announced it had launched a special advertising campaign designed to help reduce farm surpluses and stabilize farm income.

Spotlighted in the company's advertising are food products designated under the department of agriculture's "stamp plan" as surplus commodities—eggs, butter, flour, corn meal, dried beans, rice, cabbage, fresh tomatoes, fresh garden peas, onions, fresh peaches, fresh pears and dried prunes.

The 13 food products are being displayed in large quantities in 700 A. & P. stores in Detroit, Port Huron and Saginaw, Michigan; Steubenville, Ohio; and Pittsburgh and Butler, Pa.

"This campaign constitutes a test to determine how rapidly glutted markets may be relieved of burdensome surplus crops without resource to such special inducements as the stamp plan," the concern said.

Retail Trade Up 7 to 13 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution this week moved up sharply over last week, and averaged 7 to 13 per cent above the like week last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Last week trade averaged only 6 to 10 per cent above the like 1938 period.

"Consumers were quick to take advantage of the more favorable shopping weather this week," the credit agency said. "Sales volume bounded upward as retailers put increased promotional efforts behind the final August sale days.

"School supplies and children's clothing moved briskly and fall wearing apparel enjoyed its heaviest turnover so far.

"Department stores reported exceptionally good results in promotions of fur coats."

"Moderate temperatures and renewed activity in the automobile industry enabled the Middle West to retain substantial trade increases despite the sharp uptrend at this time last year. The advance for this region compared with 1938 ranged between 8 and 15 per cent, the largest in the country.

"Next in line came the South, with a year-to-year gain of 8 to 12 per cent, and the East with one of 7 to 10 per cent. New England benefited from the drop in temperatures and volume moved up by 5 to 10 per cent.

"In the Northwest, where State Fairs stimulated buying, sales held a lead to 3 to 9 per cent. The Southwest and Pacific Coast regions, with tourist travel larger than last year, were alike in reporting trade gains of between 3 and 7 per cent.

Wholesale buying was irregular, but there was a tendency toward improvement in some lines, the agency reported.

More Income with Safety

FEDERALLY INSURED TO $5000

The savings of investors in 40 states, 3 territories and 7 foreign countries are earning a liberal 4% income in this government chartered and supervised association.

Write for special booklet *"Investing by Mail"*

POMONA FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
260 South Thomas Street
POMONA, CALIFORNIA

HAPPY BOYS!

They like going to a private school

Education is an interesting happy experience at the private school. The close, friendly relationship between teacher and student is helpful in developing the child's individual abilities. The instruction has a tendency to be less formalized, more progressive, and vital. Sports, hobbies, and other interests may be pursued in association with wholesome youths.

For help in choosing the right school consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. In this issue turn to pages 4 and 5.

Solve Your School Problem
SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Livestock Prices Generally Show Gains for Week

Weekly Livestock Market Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—This week was a favorable period for the producing and finishing side of the livestock industry, as all species sold measurably higher than a week earlier. All killing classes of cattle advanced to some extent, with fed steers, yearlings and heifer yearlings leading the upturn. Hogs passed the $7 mark, lost part of the gain, but closed a few cents higher than late last week. Fat lambs finished with a 75 cents to $1 gain. Top steers made $10.35. Hogs sold up to $7.10, closed at $6.90, with late sales of western and native spring lambs up to $9.40, against $8.55 late last week.

Supported in a large measure by shipper and order buyer interest, all grades of fed steers and yearlings, including heifer yearlings, advanced 25-50 cents, through a series of active and gradually strengthening markets. Common and medium grade steers closed 15-25 cents higher, beef cows strong to 15 cents higher, canners and cutters 15-25 cents up, bulls strong and vealers steady to 50 cents higher.

A large part of the steer crop turned at $9.25-$10. Practically all weights sold up to $10, including light yearling steers averaging around 850 lbs., and there was a noticeable showing of choice light, medium weight and heavy steers at $10-$10.15.

Yearling steers reached $10.15, as did mixed steer and heifer yearlings, and best light heifers brought $9.90. Several loads turned at $9-$9.85, with grassy and warmed-up kinds at $7.25-$8.75. Strictly grass cows, westerns and natives, sold up to $7, grass steers $8.85, and western heifers $7.75 to killers and $8 to feeders.

Hogs advanced consistently until the $7 mark was passed. At the high time $7.10 was paid sparingly while later in the week nothing passed $6.90. However, butchers closed 5-10 cents higher than late last week, with the majority of good and choice 180-270 pounders at $6.50-$6.85.

Montana, Idaho and Washington furnished most of the fat lamb supply, which closed the week at 75 cents to $1.00 higher levels. Late top at $9.40, for western and natives, compared with $8.55 a week ago. Westerns bulked this week at $8.50-$9.25 with the native quota at $8.25-$9.25.

Gov't Seeks Supreme Court Conviction Of Oil Firms, Officers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government appealed to the Supreme Court in its effort to convict 12 oil companies and five of their officers or employees of conspiring to raise the price of gasoline sold in 10 midwestern States in 1935 and 1936, in alleged violation of the anti-trust laws.

The petition, filed by Newman A. Townsend, acting solicitor general, asked the tribunal to review a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at Chicago reversing the conviction of the defendants by the Federal District Court at Madison, Wis., and ordering a new trial.

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., and the other defendents also filed a petition seeking a Supreme Court review. They contended the Circuit Court "erred in failing to direct the trial court to enter judgments of dismissal."

Mr. Townsend said the case was "one of unusual magnitude and of great public importance."

"More than three years," he added, "have been devoted to its prosecution and the trial alone consumed more than three months.

"The respondents are among the largest companies in the oil industry. Their activities under attack in these proceedings covered 10 States and directly affected the price of 25 per cent of all of the gasoline sold in the United States."

Department Store Sales Up 3 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended August 26 were 3 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended August 19, sales were 6 per cent above last year, and the average gain for the four weeks ended August 26 was estimated at 6 per cent over last year.

Comparisons with last year for the week ended August 26 by Federal Reserve districts were: increases, Philadelphia 1 per cent; Cleveland, 8, Richmond 2, Atlanta 22, Chicago 10, St. Louis 14, Minneapolis 11, and Kansas City 7 per cent; decreases, Boston 9, New York 4, Dallas 4, and San Francisco 4.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —In so far as a general market policy is concerned, we remain of the opinion that subject to temporary interruptions the underlying direction of prices should continue upward, either on the prospects for an expansion in industrial and trade activity at home alone or with increased armament orders stimulating the upturn.

Mounting Stock of Gold Seen A Potential Source of Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Just at present, gold is not moving into the United States at the rate it did during the Munich crisis last fall or early this year when the remainder of Czechoslovakia was seized, despite the fact that another so-called crisis appears imminent, according to Edward J. Donahue, Associate Editor of Standard Statistics Co.

Nevertheless, basic factors continue to favor the movement of gold to the United States. European political issues are not likely to be settled for some time ahead; thus the tendency will be for mobile capital to come here. The extensive armament programs abroad will continue to result in demand for American raw materials and supplies, the payments for which will tend to sustain the demand for dollars.

Furthermore, says Mr. Donahue, any recovery in business here would, as in the past, result in increased foreign purchases of our securities. And finally, our almost perennial export trade balance will exert a pull on foreign gold.

Sees Difficulties

Our mounting gold stocks are making for trouble, both here and abroad. The danger to the United States is that there may be a credit expansion based on the huge gold stocks; hence, a later outflow of the metal could weaken the very foundation of the credit structure. The psychological effect of gold loss on any nation is also unfavorable. As for the foreign nations, the loss of gold is constantly weakening their credit bases and thinning the metallic cover of their currencies.

It is rather easy for a nation to withstand gold imports, but gold exports can be quite disturbing, even to a nation like ours with a surfeit of the metal. Just what effect a sustained gold drain would have in this country is impossible to determine.

A heavy gold loss over an extended period would certainly be unsettling. If it should come before the gold had formed the base for a large credit expansion, the effect would not be so great as if it should come at a time when the loss would create a credit strain. But a sustained gold loss at any time has a dampening influence on sentiment and it tends to disturb confidence.

It is not likely, however, that Europe's troubles will soon be settled, and until they are, it is not likely that the United States will encounter any significant loss of gold. Thus, while gold exports may prove unsettling at some future date, this is not a factor in the near-term outlook for business in this country.

Trade Balance Overstressed

The vast movement of gold to the United States since 1933 is attributed to a number of influences: (1) the repatriation of American funds sent abroad prior to devaluation of the dollar; (2) funds sent here in 1934, 1935, 1936, and early 1937 to capitalize on our recovery; (3) flight capital seeking safety initially from foreign currency uncertainties and later from war scares; and (4) payments made in settlement of trade balances.

With respect to the factor of export trade balances, there is a constant tendency to overstress the importance of these payments in relation to the gold movement. The claim is forever made that the United States must import more (or else export less) in order to stop the flow of gold to this country. Failing in this (it is claimed) we will eventually drain the world of all its gold, with the result that the metal will be demonetized and be of little more value than any other metal used in industry.

Proof that our excess of exports has been only a small influence in the gold imports of recent years is shown by the fact that our merchandise export trade balance for the four years 1934-37 was only $1,012,000,000. And after this is adjusted for the net balance of service items, it becomes only $506,000,000.

When it is considered that we imported a net total of $5,500,000,000 in gold during those years, it is clear that the net merchandise and service balance of $506,000,000 was a distinctly secondary factor. It is the flow of capital to this country that has dominated the movement of gold to our shores.

Huge Gold Transfers

The unprecedented flow of gold which has dominated the balance of international payments in the past five years shows a marked correlation with the capital movement. This is readily understandable in view of the causes behind the capital shift. European funds were sent for safety or investment, rather than to pay for larger imports from the United States. Moreover, since the merchandise and service balances are relatively slow to change, the sudden capital shifts could be met only by gold shipments.

The largest gold transfer on record for a full year was recorded during 1935 as a result of the currency problems in France and Belgium and the fears of a European war caused by the Ethiopian invasion. A net of $1,739,000,000 in gold was acquired by the United States in that year, allowing for earmarking operations. Even more spectacular, however, was the gold movement last year. During the Sudetenland disturbance in the early fall, $1,083,000,000 of gold came to this country, or 9 per cent of all the gold then held by foreign governments and central banks.

In each of the past three years, earmarking operations have increased rather than reduced the physical transfer of gold. This is further evidence of the war psychology, since it indicates that foreign nations preferred to ship more metal than necessary in order to have it safe in the United States. A total of $1,265,000,000 is now held in this country as earmarked gold and foreign deposits with Federal Reserve Banks.

Loss of Gold

Since the huge accumulation of gold in this country has been coupled with abnormal conditions abroad, the United States is faced with the problem of a possible loss of gold with restoration of normal conditions in foreign countries at some time in the future. The reestablishment of a capital outflow might easily cause the withdrawal of several billion dollars within a few years. With the lion's share of the world's gold already on these shores, such a loss might appear to be of little consequence, but its timing would be most important.

A large part of the present excess of bank reserves may be attributed to the inflow of foreign gold. If improving business should put these reserves to work as active credits, the loss of gold might cause a financial strain in this country. On the other hand, such a vast quantity of potential credit is now available that gold might leave the country with no effect other than a reduction in the unused reserves.

Any loss of gold, however, has an unfavorable psychological effect on a nation, whether or not it causes a real strain on the banking structure. Therefore, any further heavy receipts of foreign gold and capital must be regarded as adding to the problem which the United States must solve when world affairs are again stabilized.

Railroad Earnings

	1939	1938
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe		
July gross	$17,607,741	$16,906,930
Net op. income	5,437,967	5,232,200
7 mos. gross	88,593,834	85,412,499
Net op. income	8,103,157	7,474,501
Boston & Maine		
July gross	$3,596,893	$3,277,571
Net op. income	533,827	351,086
7 mos. gross	25,815,725	22,615,548
Net op. income	3,006,700	858,311
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy		
July gross	$8,773,707	$9,512,828
Net op. income	1,373,806	2,547,105
7 mos. gross	51,772,604	49,741,230
Net op. income	3,677,388	3,709,370
Chicago & Eastern Illinois		
July gross	$1,199,284	$1,111,032
Net op. income	55,994	46,341
7 mos. gross	8,449,933	7,912,627
Net op. income	36,725	*106,758
Florida East Coast		
July gross	$378,511	$322,678
Net op. deficit	202,419	251,825
7 mos. gross	6,177,767	6,652,174
Net op. income	885,585	1,268,008
Georgia-Southern & Florida		
July gross	$159,921	$142,689
Net op. loss	18,060	10,373
7 mos. gross	1,374,659	1,164,476
Net op. income	51,995	†52,974
Gulf Coast Lines		
July gross	$915,671	$872,533
Net op. income	15,581	*49,973
7 mos. gross	9,355,226	9,141,274
Net op. income	1,919,706	1,632,422
Maine Central		
July gross	$877,578	$842,084
Net op. income	112,451	84,498
7 mos. gross	6,946,246	6,557,722
Net op. income	1,072,333	670,859
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie (Excluding Wisconsin Central)		
July gross	$1,280,887	$1,111,983
Net op. income	26,586	*66,079
7 mos. gross	7,416,230	6,988,030
Net op. deficit	775,381	804,960
Missouri-Kansas-Texas		
July gross	$2,758,857	$2,779,507
Net op. income	461,395	461,158
7 mos. gross	16,080,305	15,796,942
Net op. income	636,432	137,215
Missouri Pacific		
July gross	$7,456,263	$7,893,462
Net op. income	1,004,546	1,397,683
7 mos. gross	45,581,850	44,970,712
Net op. income	2,676,852	1,986,115
New Orleans & Northeastern		
July gross	$256,206	$259,206
Net op. income	41,823	56,870
7 mos. gross	1,690,352	1,719,703
Net op. income	203,417	159,228
Northern Alabama Railway		
July gross	$46,671	$37,738
Net op. income	†2,512	60
7 mos. gross	351,537	304,441
Net op. income	29,305	†24,763
St. Louis-San Francisco		
July gross	$4,154,193	$3,996,406
Net op. income	424,577	184,740
7 mos. gross	26,360,867	25,273,320
Net op. income	807,403	†646,335
St. Louis Southwestern		
July gross	$1,500,091	$1,463,661
Net op. deficit	97,102	161,688
7 mos. gross	10,816,747	10,357,869
Net op. income	275,466	687,228
Virginian		
July gross	$1,789,584	$1,530,237
Net op. income	759,636	616,793
7 mos. gross	11,113,911	10,445,060
Net op. income	4,182,999	3,969,336
Western Maryland		
July gross	$1,203,639	$1,041,826
Net op. income	330,854	241,796
7 mos. gross	8,287,760	7,464,719
Net op. income	2,012,103	1,620,971
Wisconsin Central		
July gross	$1,079,294	$978,778
Net op. income	147,950	58,442
7 mos. gross	8,710,820	5,876,194
Net op. income	530,454	*357,363

*Deficit. †Loss. ‡Income.

American Gas & Electric Shows Gain in Year's Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the American Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries totaled $13,313,009 for the 12 months ended with July, after Federal income taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends and other charges.

This is equal to $2.49 each on 4,482,757 shares of no-par common stock after dividend requirements on the $6 preferred stock, and compares with a net income of $11,858,084, or $2.16 a common share earned in the 12 months to July 31, 1938.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 31 compared with Aug. 31, 1938 comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $12,401,238.62 ($8,412,040.46); expenditures, $16,398,568.22 ($19,343,743.68); net balance, $2,231,155,208.02 ($2,259,575,462.81); working balance included, $1,539,275,080.88 ($1,-662,539,133.94); customs receipts for month, $27,212,786.91 ($28,672,777.17); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $727,825,620.27 ($798,-579,034.79); expenditures, $1,629,373,674.04 ($1,445,519,893.72); excess of expenditures, $901,548,053.77 ($646,940,858.93); gross debt, $40,891,222,891.16 ($37,593,031,708.14); increase over previous day, $4,143,700.43; gold assets, $16,845,065,189.82 ($13,135,467,725.43).

London Food Prices Fixed

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Provision Exchange announced that by order of the Food Defense Committee, prices of all food commodities would be fixed as standstill prices until further notice.

All Markets Close Monday, Labor Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

All money, commodity and securities markets in the United States will close Monday, Labor Day.

TORONTO (CP) — Principal Canadian stock and commodity markets, including the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges and the Montreal Commodity Market, will remain closed Monday, Sept. 4, Labor Day. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange will also close.

Mexicans Protest Increase in Taxes On Export of Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican Mining Chamber is protesting the recent increase in export taxes on gold, lead, zinc and copper which have added 8,000,000 pesos to metal taxes over last year's taxes upon the industry. The increase came in mid-August simultaneously with the suspension of the 12 per cent export tax on silver.

Suspension of the silver export tax was made to relieve the white metal of its burden after the recent drop in silver prices from 43 to an approximate 35 cents per ounce. This netted a gain of $1,-666,000 (dollars) to silver exports which total $6,480,000 yearly and diminishes the possibility of silver mines having to close because of the drop in the world price.

Corresponding increases in the taxes on other metals have, however, increased the burden on the industry, of which gold and copper are the biggest exports next to silver. The percentage of increase is as follows: gold, 15 per cent; copper, 147 per cent; lead, 127 per cent, and zinc, 47 per cent. The amount of the increase in Government income is indicated by the fact that these five principal metals yielded 75,000,000 pesos annally on last year's tax base, they yielded 78,600,000 pesos on the base in effect from July 1 to mid-August, and the last decree has increased them to 83,000,000 pesos. This represents a total increase of 8,000,000 pesos over what the industry paid last year.

While a portion of this increase is cancelled by the drop in the peso from a previous 3.60 to the dollar to a present approximate 6 to the dollar, mining officials state that they would prefer the 3.60 rate of stable exchange to the uncertain 6 to the dollar rate now in effect.

Britain Negotiating For Argentine Wheat, Authorities Believe

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — British sources said they believed their Government was negotiating for the purchase of large supplies of wheat in Argentina.

These authorities said it was likely such purchases would be made on an option basis, rather than outright, due to the shortage of ships available for transporting grain to England.

Cesar Urien, Subsecretary of Agriculture, said reports that Great Britain was negotiating for Argentina's whole wheat crop surplus were "inaccurate," but that he lacked details on the actual status of wheat sales in progress.

British officials indicated that any negotiations would be directly between London and the Argentine wheat board.

On the other hand, private sources in the grain trade characterized as "fantastic" New York reports that Britain and France sought to purchase the entire Argentine wheat surplus of more than 3,000,000 tons.

World Tin Output Drops in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands —World tin production in the first half of 1939 amounted to 62,-800 tons compared with 82,300 tons in the like 1938 period, according to the Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

The visible supply during the first half of 1939 shows an increase of nearly 2,000 tons, whereas the carry-over and smelters' stocks decreased by 12,000 tons. The total stocks show, consequently, a decrease of about 10,000 tons to 39,387 tons. During July the total stocks increased by 125 tons to 39,512 tons, representing 26 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption.

World apparent tin consumption in the first half of 1939 at 74,900 tons was 6,000 tons below consumption in the first half of 1933 but 4,000 tons above that in the second half.

Total deliveries of the principal smelters for July amounted to 10,684 tons, against 8,518 tons (revised figure) during the preceding month.

World tinplate production in the first half of 1939 amounted to 1,900,000 tons, against 1,500,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1938, being an increase of 27 per cent.

Navy Awards Zinc Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy awarded a $31,250 contract for zinc oxide to American Zinc, New York. Other awards included: M. T. Davidson Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., pumps, spare parts, tools and wrenches, $17,584; Fred Ehrick, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., parachutes, $7,335; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, navy fuel oil, $28,072.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
9 3¾s '43-41 Mch	104.2	104.2	104.2
3 3¼s '41	104.23	104.17	104.17
11 3⅜s '47-43	108	108	108
84 3¼s '45-43	108.2	107.26	107.26
486 3¼s '46-44	108.6	107.24	107.24
513 2¾s '47-45	106.26	106.12	106.18
66 1¾s '54-44	112.30	112.22	112.22
94 2½s '45	106.2	105.26	105.26
11 3¾s '56-46	112.25	112.25	112.25
198 3s '48-46	108.13	108.5	108.5
72 3⅛s '49-46	109.4	108.28	108.28
54 4s '52-47	118.18	118.10	118.16
136 2s '47	102.23	102.15	102.15
69 2¾s '51-48	106.5	106.5	106.5
550 2½s '48	105.22	105.5	105.14
56 3⅛s '52-49	109.27	109.27	109.27
345 2⅛s '53-49	103.17	103.9	103.9
194 2⅛s '52-50	103.17	103.9	103.9
89 2¾s '54-51	105.17	105.17	105.17
147 3s '55-51	108.22	108.14	108.14
323 2⅛s '60-55	106.5	105.29	105.29
163 2¾s '59-56	104.28	104.20	104.20
160 2¾s '63-58	104.17	104.9	104.9
589 2¾s '65-60	104.17	104.6	104.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47 52	103.20	103.20	103.20
2 2¾s '47-42	103.6	103.6	103.6
77 3¼s '64-44	106.8	106.8	106.8
12 3s '49-44	105.19	105.19	105.19

Home Owners' Loan

108 3s '52-44	105.19	105.19	105.19
48 2¼s '44-42	102.18	102.18	102.18
52 1½s '47-45	99.20	99.20	99.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
7 Alleghany cv 5s '44	68¼	67½	68¼
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	26½	26	26½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
4 Am&For P 5s 2030	52½	52½	52½
31 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101½	101¼	101⅜
5 Am Int 5½s '49	96	96	96
2 Am T&T 3½s '43	108	107	108
20 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102	101⅜	101⅜
8 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅛	102	102⅛
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	105	105	105
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
8 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29	28¼	29
11 AT&SF 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	63½	63½	63½
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	19½	19½	19½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	57½	57½	57½
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	17	17	17
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	17	17	17
4 B&O 5s '96 F	17½	17	17½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	17	17	17
32 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅝	12	12
10 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116	115⅞	116
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99	98½	98½
103 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103⅝	103⅜	103½
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	28	28	28
4 Boston&Me 4½s '61	25½	25	25½
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	28	26½	28
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	72½	71¾	72½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	110	110	110
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91	91	91
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	101¼	101¾	101¾
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	108½	108½	108½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	105	105	105
6 Can Nat 5s 69 July	104¼	104	104¼
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	105	105	105
21 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	103¼	102	102
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'58	103	103	103
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	103¼	1903	103¼
1 Can Nor Pr 4½s'56	113	113	113
1 Can Pac 4½s'46	90½	90½	90½
1 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	65	65	65
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	10½	10½	10½
1 ChampP&F(3B)4¾s 50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 C&O 4½s 92	120	120	120
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	99¾	100
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97½	97	97
5 Chic Or West 4s'59	17	16¾	16¾
3 Chi I&L 5s'66	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7	6¾	7
1 Chi & NW 4½s '87	9½	9½	9½
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	3	3
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	4½	4½	4½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76	76	76
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Col & So 4½s '80	26	26	26
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98½	98½	98½
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104	104	104
68 Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	111½	110½	110¾
2 Conn R &L 4½s '51 st	109½	109½	109½
20 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102½	102¼	102¼
17 Con Edis 3½s '48	104	103¾	103¾
39 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	100½	100	100¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107½	107½	107½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107	107
54 Cont Oil 2¾s '48	106¾	106	106⅝
33 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30½	28	30
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	36	36	36
4 Cuba RR 6s '46	30	30	30
17 Cuba RR 5s '32	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
5 Del & H rfg 4s '43	54	54	54
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2	2	2
3 D Missabe&I 3½s '62	104⅝	104½	104½
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Ed Ill NY 5s '95	149½	149½	149½
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106	105½	105½
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	8⅝	8½	8½
1 Erie Gen 6s '57	38	38	38
11 F'stoneT&R 3½s '48	101⅞	101¼	101¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	7	7
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
13 GenMotAcc3¾s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
17 Goodrich 4½s '56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76	77	77	77
6 Gt Nor 4s '46H	83¾	83¼	83¾
3 Hud & Man inc 5s'57	13½	13½	13½
1 Ill Cen 4s 66	42½	42½	42½
54 Interb R Tr 7s '32	61	60	61
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	58	58	58
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	61½	60	61½
2 Int Agric 5s '42 ct	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12	12	12
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55½	55½	55½
6 Int Paper 6s '55	88¼	88	88¼
4 Int Paper 5s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
9 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	44½	44½
12 Int T&T 5s '55	47¾	47	47¾
1 PanAmFA&Cla 4s '59	40	40	40
3 KCFtS & Mem4s36	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 K C Term 4s '60	104	104	104
1 Kan2C&C 4½s '80	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
10 Kopper Co 4s '51	100⅛	100	100
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	80	80	80
8 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28½	28	28½
4 Leh Val Term 5s '41	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1 Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	55	55	55
7 Liggett & M 5s '51	128½	127½	127½
1 Lion Oil CV 4½s '52	94	94	94
12 Loews 3½s '46	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2 Lorain & Ark 5s '69	75½	75	75½
35 Manati Sug 4s '57	35	35	35
30 Manhat Ry 4s '90	60⅛	59	60
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	55	55	55
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	12¼	102¼	102¼
1 Mich Con2Gas 4s '63	97½	97½	97½
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	14	14	14
1 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	13	13	13
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	12⅜	12½	12⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	12½	12½	12½
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	12⅜	12½	12⅜
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3	3	3
1 Mob&O 4½s '77	20½	20½	20½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	106	105½	105½
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	94½	94½	94½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	32½	32¼	32¼
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s '51ww	101¼	101	101
5 Nat Distill 3½s '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Natl Steel 3s '65	99¼	99	99¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	125¼	125½	125¼
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '33	71¾	71½	71¾
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50⅝	50¾
31 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45	45	45
6 NYC cn 4s '98	51½	51⅜	51½
4 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	46	45½	45
1 NY Chic&StL 4½s '53	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	106½	106⅝	106½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12⅜	12	12
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	12¼	12¼	12
7 NY & R Cas 6s '51 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Y Steam 3½s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	6¾	6	6
12 Niagara Falls 3½s '66	109½	109	109
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	73¾	73¾	73¾
9 Nor Am Co 4s '59	100½	100	100
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54½	53¼	54½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	45	45	45
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	41	40	41
4 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65	64½	65
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	41	41
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
2 Ohio Ed 3s '72	100	100	100
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	75	74¾	75
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	104	104	104
6 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pen Co 4s '63	98	98	98
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	103	103	103
5 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96	96	96
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	81	81	81
3 Pen RR 4s '48	111	111	111
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	76	75½	76
54 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113¾	112⅝	113
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s43	110½	110½	110½
11 Phila Co 5s '67	98¼	97½	97½
5 Phil Elec3½s '67	106¼	106½	106½
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10½	9¾	10½
16 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108	108⅛	107⅞
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	94½	94½	94½
10 Portl Gen 4½s'60	75½	75	75½
11 Postal Tl&C 5s '53	11	10¾	10¾
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	67⅞	67	67⅞
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	99	99	99
2 Rem Rand 4½s'56	99	99	99
32 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106¾	106⅝	106½
4 Repub Steel 4½s'61	91½	90¾	90¾
2 Repu Steel 4½s '56	92½	92	92½
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	6½	6½	6½
2 StLSF 5s B'50 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	7	7	7
1 Sea A L cn 6s'45	5	5	5

Chamberlain's Speech to Commons

Portions of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's address to Parliament were published yesterday. Omissions were of such significance that the speech is republished today in more extended form. The excerpts are from the Associated Press text, cabled from London.

No man could say that the Government could have done more to try and keep open the way for an honorable and equitable settlement for the dispute between Germany and Poland nor have we neglected any means of making crystal clear to the German Government that if they insisted on using force again in the manner in which they have used it in the past, we were resolved to oppose them by force.

Now that all the relevant documents are being made public we shall stand at the bar of history knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulder of one man. The German Chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions.

There is just one passage from a recent communication of ours, dated Aug. 30, which I should like to quote, for it shows how easily the final clash might have been avoided if there had been the least desire on the part of the German Government to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

Historic Document

In this document we state this:

"This Government fully recognizes the need for speed in the initiation of discussions. They share the apprehensions of the Chancellor arising from the proximity of two mobilized armies standing face to face. They accordingly most strongly urge that both Governments should undertake that during the negotiations no aggressive military movement will take place. His Majesty's Government feels confident that they can obtain such an undertaking from the Polish Government if the German Government would give similar assurances."

That telegram which was repeated to Poland, brought an instantaneous reply from the Polish Government dated Aug. 31 in which they say that the Polish Government are also prepared, on a reciprocal basis, to give a formal guarantee in the event of negotiations taking place, that Polish troops will not violate the frontier of the German Reich provided that a corresponding guarantee is given that there would be no violation of Poland by troops of the German Reich.

We never had any reply from the German Government to that suggestion. It was one which, if it had been followed, must have saved the catastrophe which took place this morning. In the German broadcast last night which recited the 16 points of the proposals which they had put forward, there occurred this sentence: "In these circumstances, the Reich Government considered its proposals rejected."

The German Proposals

I must examine that statement. I must tell the House what are the circumstances.

To begin with, let me say that these proposals have never been communicated by Germany to Poland at all. On Tuesday, Aug. 29, in replying to a note which we had sent to them the German Government said that they would immediately draw up proposals for a solution, acceptable to themselves, and would, if possible, place them at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of the Polish negotiators.

It will be seen by an examination of the white papers that the German Government has stated that they counted on the arrival of a plenipotentiary from Poland in Berlin on the 30th, the following day. In the meantime, of course, we were awaiting these proposals, but the next thing was that when our ambassador saw Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Secretary, he urged upon him that when these proposals were ready—for we had heard no more about them—he should invite the Polish Ambassador to call and should hand him the proposals for transmission to his government.

Thereupon, reports our Ambassador, in the most violent terms, Herr von Ribbentrop said he would never ask the Ambassador to visit him. If, he added, the Polish Ambassador asked him for an interview it might be different.

The House will see this was on Wednesday night, which, according to the German statement of last night, is now claimed to be the final date after which no negotiation with Poland would be possible.

It is plain, therefore, that Germany claims that Poland was in the wrong because she had not on Wednesday entered into negotiation with Germany on proposals which she had never heard.

Now, what of ourselves. On that Wednesday night, at the interview to which I have just referred, Herr von Ribbentrop produced a lengthy document which he read aloud in German at a rapid speed. Naturally, on this meeting, our Ambassador asked him for a copy of the document.

Surprise to Britain

He replied that it was now too late as the Polish representative had not arrived in Berlin at midnight and so we never got a copy of those proposals.

The first time we heard them was on the broadcast last night. These were the circumstances in which the German Government said they considered their proposals were rejected. It is now clear that their conception of negotiation was that on an almost instantaneous demand the Polish plenipotentiary should go to Berlin, where others have been before him and should then be confronted with a statement of the demands to be accepted in their entirety or refused.

I am not pronouncing an opinion on the terms themselves, for I do not feel called upon to do so. The proper course in my view was that these proposals should have been put before the Poles who should have been given time to consider them and to say whether in their opinion they did or did not infringe those vital interests of Poland which Germany had assured us on a previous occasion she intended to respect.

Only last night the Polish Ambassador did see the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Ribbentrop. Once again he expressed to him what indeed the Polish Government had already said publicly, that they were willing to negotiate with Germany about their disputes on an equal basis.

What was the reply of the German Government?

The reply was that without another word German troops crossed the Polish frontier this morning at dawn and are since reported to be bombing open towns. In these circumstances, there is only one course open to us.

Last Warning to Reich

His Majesty's Ambassaor in Berlin, and the French Ambassador, have been instructed to hand to the German Government the following document:

Early this morning the German Chancellor issued a proclamation to the German Army which indicated clearly that he was about to attack Poland. Information which has reached His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government indicates that German troops have crossed the Polish frontier and attacks on Polish towns are proceeding.

In these circumstances, it appears to the Government of the United Kingdom and France that by their action the German Government have created conditions, namely, an aggressive act of force against Poland, threatening the independence of Poland, which call for the immediate implementation by the Government of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance.

I am accordingly to inform Your Excellency that unless the German Government are prepared to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that the German Government have suspended all aggressive action against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will, without hesitation, fulfill their obligations to Poland.

If the reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I do not suggest it is likely to be otherwise, His Majesty's Ambassador is instructed to ask for his passport.

In that case we are ready.

Yesterday we took further steps towards the completion of our defense preparations.

This morning we ordered complete mobilization of the whole of the Navy, Army and Air Force. We have also taken a number of measures both at home and abroad which the House perhaps would not expect me to specify in detail.

Briefly they represent the final steps in accordance with a prearranged plan. These last will be put into force rapidly and are of such a nature that they are deferred until war seems inevitable.

Steps have also been taken under powers conferred by the House last week to safeguard the position in regard to stocks and commodities of various kinds. The thoughts of many of us must inevitably at this moment be turning back to 1914.

Now and 1914

In comparison with our position then how do we stand at this time?

The answer is that all three services are ready and that the situation in all directions is far more favorable and reassuring than in 1914.

For behind the fighting services we have built up a vast organization of civil defense under the scheme of air raid precautions.

As regards immediate man power requirements, the Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force are now in the fortunate position of having almost as many men as they can conveniently handle at this moment.

Now we must look for the future. It is essential in face of the tremendous task which confronts us, more especially in view of our past experience in this matter to organize our manpower this time upon as methodical, equitable, and economical a basis as possible. We therefore propose immediately to introduce legislation directed to that end and a bill will be laid before you which, for all practical purposes will amount to an expansion of the Military Training Act.

Plans for Manpower

Under its operation all fit men between 18 and 41 will be rendered liable to military service if and when called upon. It is not intended at the outset that any considerable number of men other than those already liable will be called up, and steps will be taken to insure that men essentially required by industry will not be taken away.

One other allusion before the close of my speech, and that is to record my satisfaction and the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government throughout these days of crisis to Signor Mussolini who has been doing his best to reach a peaceful solution.

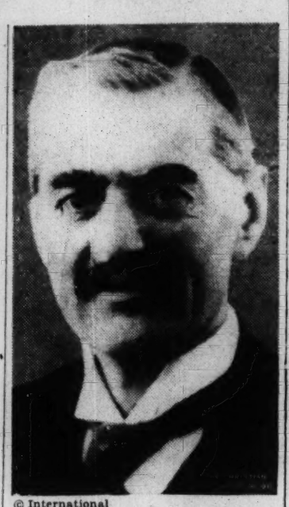
It only remains to set our teeth and enter upon this struggle, which we so earnestly endeavored to avoid, with a determination to see it through to the end.

We shall enter it with a clear conscience and with the support of the Dominions and the British Empire and the moral approval of the greater part of the world.

We have no quarrel with the German people except that they allowed themselves to be governed by a Nazi Government.

As long as that Government pursues the method which it has so persistently followed during the last two years there will be no peace in Europe.

We should merely pass from one crisis to another and see one country attacked by another by methods which have now become familiar to us with their sickening technique. We are resolved that these methods must come to an end and if, after the struggle we can re-establish in the world the rules of good faith and the renunciation of force, then even the sacrifices entailed upon us will their fullest justification.



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Neville Chamberlain
British Prime Minister

General Classified

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WALTHAM, Mass.—For sale to settle estate, 2-family house, 7-7 rooms, near business section; hot-water heat, improvements, good condition, 4477 feet of land; price $4900. Phone Waltham 4672-J.

SHARON, MASS.—8-room house, English architecture; tiled bath, lavatory; 2-car garage, spacious well-kept grounds; fine residential section. C. L. Jerauld, 126 N. Main St. Tel. 938.

UNUSUAL location, 6 acres land, 3 tillage, 3 wood; 7 rooms, hardwood floors, all modern conveniences; wonderful setting, well back from Black Rd., good view for miles around; price $4800. P. W. SNOW, Pembroke, Bryantville, Mass. Tel. 15.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

FIVE MINUTES TO TRAINS; bus at door. Seven rooms, large piazza, bath, electricity, gas. Best water in State. Steam heat, garage, poultry house, workshop. 1 acre of land, fruit for home use, large garden. Only 15 years old in good repair. Cost $9000 to build. Price if sold at once, $3800. Don't write—Come and see it. P. W. SNOW, Pembroke, Bryantville, Mass. Tel. 15.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For rent, charming house beautifully located within 15 minutes of White House; 10 rooms, 3 baths, full library; 2-car garage; $250 per month. Tel. Firth, Emerson 5484.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-19 34th Ave.—Unusually attractive, beautifully furnished, complete; 8 rooms, garage, automatic heat, insulated; available Oct. 1st, 6 mo. or longer lease. Ind. 3-1699.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE — HIGH GRADE
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

FORMER meat packing plant executive, with 15 years' specialty selling experience, desires to represent well-known line for Pacific coast. Write S-41, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

Movers—Packers Responsible service, local, interstate. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210—0211.

PAYING GUESTS

LOVELY old homestead in the Alleghenies for those requiring a permanent home; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #4.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; lovely Autumn foliage; splendid food; swimming, tennis, select clientele; fall rates $15 and $16; booklet. MISS C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

THE ELMS INN, Ridgefield, Conn., offers every requirement for comfortable living; just the place for a quiet week-end rest; moderate rates. JAMES H. PERRY.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Guest house for those desiring real home atmosphere; open during winter; near fine restaurants. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St., Ly 3-3567.

TORONTO, ONT.—Refined, comfortable home; hot water, meals and tray service optional; near lake, pleasant surroundings. Mrs. Scott, Me. 7630.

TORONTO, ONT.—Guest home, near University; comfortably furnished rooms, hot water, shower, phone; gentlemen only. E. P., 4 Harbord Street.

HYANNIS, Cape Cod, Mass.—Modern home, suitable for rest, study, recreation, at seashore. Ruth Holloway, 300 Sea St. Select clientele.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-6600.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

PRINTERS

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTO. CO., 13 E. 16 Street, N. Y. C. ALg. 4-8147.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Asp. 1304
355 Commonwealth Ave., Cen. Newton 2552

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, Kenmore 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Very attractive large front room with bath, newly decorated; desirable single rooms, spacious piazza, garage; excellent meals optional. M. BALDWIN, 21 Winchester St.; tel. LON. 9034.

ROOMS and BOARD WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive single and double rooms, excellent board, in cultured home. 1844 Mintwood Pl. N. W. Col. 8119.

BOARDING home in Springfield with responsible family for young girl and baby; good compensation; give full details. Box J-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON—Nice rooms, transients, permanents; fine for business persons; elevator; 3rd floor. Mrs. Manton, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 6. Com. 9273.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Some especially desirable rooms now available to gentle people recommended. Com. 8441.

BOSTON—2 furnished rooms, en suite or single; kitchenette; 1 room overlooks church park; business people. Com. 3119.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave.—Comfortable rooms in quiet, well-kept house, near Massachusetts Ave. and restaurants. Ken. 5925.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, trans. Com. 8223.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 22 Brington Road—Front bedroom in private family, near cars and train; kitchen privileges; $4.50. Beacon 5951.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Attractive room in private home near Harvard Square; offers rest and quiet with accessability; newly decorated; every comfort and convenience. Trowbridge 1655.

NEWTON, MASS., 32 Hollis St.—Furnished room, private family; kitchen privileges; convenient to cars. Phone Newton North 8643-W.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st (9-A)—Double outside studio, running water, Simmons beds, spacious closets, large mirrors; discriminating people.

N. Y. CITY, West 114—Bright, quiet room; private; phone mornings, evenings. Rose L. Bingham, Cathedral 8-6187.

N. Y. C., 610 West 113th (Apt. 14)—Nicely furnished, clean room; private family; near Columbia; refined; reasonable. UN. 4-8106.

N. Y. C., 81st Street West—Single-double, ideal for business woman, river view, elevator, kitchen privileges—Tr. 4-8456.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Room, attractively home; board if desired; sunny, quiet, 3 min. bus, 20-min. walk Harvard Sq. Som. 0577.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Room for gentleman in pleasant home; semi-private bath; heated garage; good location; references. Box K-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-16 81st St., Apt. 62-B—2 corner rooms, connecting double, single, $1; private bath, $1.25; garden apts.; 10 min. Fair. NE 9-5308.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

"BEAUTY VIEW"—Bright, cheery rooms for overnight guests. MRS. F. R. GOODMAN. Route 6, 2 miles south of Honesdale, Pa. R. F. D. 4. Phone 696-J-1.

MONTREAL, Que.—First class accommodation, $1.00 and $1.50; free parking, near Christian Science church. 1620 Sherbrooke W. Wi 7346.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Woman wishes light room, private bath; midtown. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can earn good income, full or spare time, selling Orchardlawn Sport Dresses to friends, acquaintances, club, business, professional women. Commission collected at time of sale. No canvassers need apply. For information write Box H, Chatham, N. Y.

Companion or nurse; five years' experience in nursing; will go anywhere. Mrs. Ruth Gamage, Hotel 2400 Washington, D. C.

CAPABLE, refined woman, unencumbered, desires position companion-secretary; go anywhere; would assist care child needing special attention. Miss S. C. Wallace, 97 No. Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. P. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-companion; companion; educated, refined, good reader, unencumbered; references. Box X-62, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN of refinement desires position. College House Mother, unencumbered; best references; go anywhere. Write Box D-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

ANTHON FARM, Center Harbor, N. H.; tel. 28—Catering to the public since 1927; transient and permanent guests; food to satisfy the most exacting.

ON THE SOUND—North Shore, Long Island—Private beach, safe bathing, beautiful country estate; selective clientele; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED for choral society's twenty concerts, and radio next season. Apply Robert Malone, 1105 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C., Co. 5-9739.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD-Silver-Platinum — Top Prices; references—any bank or dentist anywhere. The J. M. Ney Company, 13 Elm St., Hartford, Conn.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Suits and dresses handled to perfection
LICENSED SUNHOME CLEANER
DIAL 3-5191

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires
665-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

More Than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** *New*
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

your "Tung Kin Tel"
YOUNG'S ICE CREAM and Homogenized Milk
YOUNGS ICE CREAM CO.
121 BELL STREET

Let
Luther Skinner
—Be your Printer
Complete line office supplies
40 COMMERCE ST. CEDAR 198

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 2142, 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUTLER'S
INC.
Stationers—Booksellers
Engravers — Photographic Equipment
Printers — Office Furniture
415 Market Street—Phone 7545

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3137 — 204-208 W. 7th St.

Helen M. Wollaston
300 WES NINTH STREET
Sports, Afternoon and Dinner Clothes
Priced $16.95 to $59.95
Complete range of sizes

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard — Dial 3-3119

◆ "Everybody's Store" ◆
in Wilmington is
CROSBY & HILL CO.

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
613 SHIPLEY STREET

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

HAVE YOU TRIED
DR. LOCKE SHOES!
. . . they're bringing solid comfort to those who never before were able to find complete satisfaction. Designed by the famed Dr. Locke and exclusive with . . .
Braunsteins
The Fashion Capital of Delaware

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142, 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats, Sandwiches, made to order. Heinz Relish. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. — Metropolitan 4567

MRS. JACK HAYES
Real Estate
Insurance
2020 P St., N. W. — DUpont 7784

FIRE INSURANCE
and every other form. Phone me your expiration dates of insurance on your home and automobile.
Your agent can often help you when it comes to adjustments.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 Tower Building — District 9216

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762, 10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leading the Back-to-School Parade!
"Campus Togs"
2 TROUSER SUITS
Shoulder to Shoulder with the Finest Custom Clothes
25.00
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

FRED L. MULLIKIN
Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Rentals, Appraisals
Properties Managed
236 W. Forsyth St. — Phone 5-1770

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

MIAMI

IVES Certified
FLORIDA'S FIRST DAIRY
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace. Ph. 2-7696

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST., MIAMI, FLA.

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billees
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators — Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks — Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. — Phone 3-4991

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners — Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. — Ph. 2-5843

New Work — Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
337 N. W. 5th Street — Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. — Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT MYERS

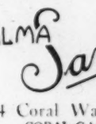
FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 — 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

PENNEY'S
BACK-TO-SCHOOL BARGAINS
J. C. Penney Co., Inc. — Phone 5-2677



ALMA *Sanchez* HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way — Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in Service
At Moderate Prices
Tutan Motors
216 Minorca Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-7641

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

Certified Milk and Dairy Products

WHITE BELT DAIRY — MIAMI, FLA.

OLD PLANTATION Ice Cream

Serving Greater Miami for more than Quarter Century.

Phone 7-2411

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

Fred W. Hosea

President and General Manager
HART HARDWARE CO.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

For electrical wiring, service and repairs, also General Electric ranges, refrigerators and all household appliances—see

NATE BAUER
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine watch and jewelry repairing. Bead stringing — Diamond Setting — Engraving. Greeting Cards for all occasions.
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. First Street

Atlas Tires
Auto Repairing

Standard Oil Products
Marks Service
3326 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 7-9257

MRS. ROBT. POLLARD
now operating
LATCH STRING INN
Luncheons — Dinners
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

FERTILIZERS FREE DELIVERY
Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED—INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
118 SOUTH MIAMI AVE. PHONE 3-2121

A Course In
BIBLE HISTORY
Beginning Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
at Y. W. C. A.
MRS. JOHN KIRK SHINN
Phone: 4-3937

Gulf Products — GULF — Tires Batteries
Lubrication a Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 BISCAYNE BLVD. PHONE 7-9296
Nice Clean Rest Rooms

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
31 S. E. First Avenue
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.
LUNCHEON .50
DINNER .75—1.00—1.25
Just Good Food
Tenth Year on the Beach

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century" PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Fall Fashions
DRESSES
COATS SUITS
We know what women like. Come see the new things.
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

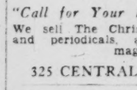
INSURANCE
Protection Service
J. H. BENES
with
TAGGART INSURANCE CO.
A. G. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979
Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129



KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

TAMPA

EAT POLARS
Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE 1-1254 92 5TH AVE.

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 1104

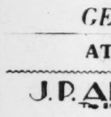
FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"



Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
801-803 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

Mather Company
Complete Furnishings
for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, NW

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store At Which You Trust
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING — *May's* — DYEING — HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
402 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' The Pelt
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Maxey's Millinery Salon
Hats Custom Made—Hats Remodeled
400 Grand Theatre Bldg. Main 5581
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 3569
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8331
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

Headquarters for
Electrical Appliances
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

MACON

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

BURNEY'S
Fancy Produce, Fresh Meats
Grocers
PHONE 405 470 SECOND ST.
WE DELIVER

SAVANNAH

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Alco Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MAINE

AUBURN

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

High Grade Coal
COKE and WOOD
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.
CLEANERS DYERS
BAIN'S
We Call and Deliver
11 Chestnut Street Tel. 1624

BANGOR

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

Fairmount Beauty Parlor
567 Hammond Street
Best of Service by Competent Operators. Highest Grade Materials Used. Large, Airy Pleasant Rooms.
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Mgr. DIAL 8969

Good things to eat at all hours
Jonason's
RESTAURANT
Home-made Ice Cream—Candies
11 Main Street Bangor, Maine

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

MAINE

FREEPORT

The Red & White Store
WESTON
Cash dealer in Meats, Groceries, Candies, Paints, and Varnishes
Perfection Oil Ranges
FREEPORT, MAINE

LEWISTON

Summer Sale
on
These Famous Makes of Shoes
ARCH PRESERVER, WALK-OVER, RED CROSS, AIR TRED
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON—PORTLAND—RUMFORD

INVESTIGATE
RIDE IMPROVING SERVICE
Reduced rates this month on season tickets for this excellent lubrication service.
FRED C. McKENNEY'S
Cities Service Stations
College and Sabattus Sts., Lewiston
Minot Avenue, Auburn

PORTLAND

NoMend
"GIVEABLES"
Two-way stretch-top stockings
Dozens of our customers find that "Giveables" give them double the wear. They eliminate garter strain, give added comfort and trim fit. In new Fall colors. Sizes 8½ to 10½.
$1.25 . . . or 3 pair for $3.65
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

COSTUME JEWELRY
Rings, Brooches, Clips, Bracelets
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall Coal — McAllister Coke
FUEL OIL — 84 COMMERCIAL ST. — 2-2961 — 614 CONGRESS ST. — COKE
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Wedding Silver
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers Since 1851

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

This Is Pyrex Year!
See the new pieces just out and take advantage of the new low prices.—
MAKE IT PYREX
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NO. MAIN STREET

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

You'll always do better at **LINCOLN'S** *26 Pleasant St.*
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
Specializing in
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
Spiral and Croquignole
72 No. Main Street Tel. 2880

Classic Dresses
for Juniors!
Simple—well-bred, but flattering!
HARRY G. EMMONS

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu-Way Cleaning
8 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

Everything men and boys wear!
HARDY & McSWINEY
31 North Main Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
38 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

DOVER

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry
We Deliver — Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.

E. J. YORK
MAIN OFFICE, 6 Locust Street
TEL. 1000
Lumber, Builder's Supplies and Coal

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels, and camps.
657 MAIN ST LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OFF TO COLLEGE
The Major Requirements for Successful College Year Found at Pariseau's
Sweaters, Jackets, Shirts, Skirts, Dresses, Coats and New Things for Formal Wear. Let us help you.
PARISEAU'S
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"

High School, Prep or College?

Girls want and need plenty of these lovely sweaters, and smart skirts. No wardrobe is complete this fall without something plaid. Let me help you.
Miss Lili Chartier
80 HANOVER ST.

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Parisian Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
Satisfied Customers for years assures us you too will be satisfied.
Phone 7310
Call and Delivery Service
53 LOWELL ST.

CRAFTSMAN PRESS
INCORPORATED
357 Pine Street

WATCHES
Be sure they have a watch when they go away to school. Priced right at
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Lesson Markers
for
Bible and Textbook
Several styles from which to select
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

Machineless Permanents
Zotos—Jamal
Also
Realistic
Have the best, it's best for your hair.
IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE ST. PHONE 354

SCHOOL CLOTHES
Your Topcoat and Raincoat $10.95 to $18.50
All your needs meet at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

CARPETS
Large and Small
LINOLEUMS
In New Fall Patterns
Buy Where Quality Is Assured and Prices Right.
C. A. HOITT CO.
VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Save 20% to 40% on COTTONLAND DRESSES
The Most Unusual Shop in N. E. stages its most Unusual Sale. 15000 Best Selling Summer Dresses from a dozen famous makers in a smashing clearance sale—Come Early.
LEAVITT'S

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
Keep Prepared for Picnics
Meet Emergencies Pleasantly
WITH WELL STOCKED SALAD SHELVES
Always Fresh Vegetables
Melons and Fruit in Season
QUALITY MEATS
31 Main Street Phone 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Company
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
and
"New England Coke"
35 PLEASANT STREET TEL. 90

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Purcells for the finer things

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

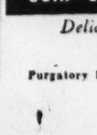
GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White! It's just come from the

DICK'S LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
PHONE 7101

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT



A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
Delicious chocolate flavored food drink
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Automatic Oil Burners
FUEL OIL RANGE
815 THAMES STREET TEL. 878

THE WARD PRINTING CO.
202 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz Henry C. Wilkinson

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

The Century Store

WILLIAM LEYS DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

Town Taxi
(Harry H. Howie)
35c in town
PHONE 4000
186 BELLEVUE AVE., NEWPORT, R. I.

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

Drink
SURF CLUB BEVERAGES
Deliciously different
PHONE 118
Phone 1459
Purgatory Road, Middletown, R. I.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET

Office Phone — Perry 0133
Res. Phone — Perry 4152-R
STANLEY N. CHASE CO.
Insurance of Every Description
Dorothy Chase Fullerton
NOTARY PUBLIC
21 High St. McDuff Bldg., Rm. 204

PROVIDENCE

Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. Telephone Valley 843

NO NOX GASOLINE *Call for and*
GULF PRIDE OIL *Delivery Service*
Saywell's Gulf Service
WASHING—LUBRICATION
MANNING 2651 81 BROAD STREET

Bon Ton
Inc.
. . . MILLINERY . . .
New Fall Styles
Hats Remodeled and Blocked
3 ARCADE

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

BACK TO SCHOOL
IN
CORRECT FASHIONS
FROM
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
802 MAIN STREET

Take a Peek
at
D. Lozes & Co.
For Smart School Fashions
916 Main Street Phone 861

Bon Ami
Groceries and Provisions
BIBEE'S

JAMES T. DAVIS
"The Place to Buy Paint"
See Us
Before Buying Paint and Wallpaper
Telephone 3652 1022 Main

BEAUTIFUL SHOES
Specializing in smart, correctly fitted shoes of excellent quality
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

NEWPORT NEWS

Now Going On
ADVANCE FUR SALE
NACHMAN'S
Newport News, Va.

NORFOLK

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

Thirty-four Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It 'Til You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

Your Label of Quality
Fashion Shoppe
Phone 7024 419 High St.
Coats—Dresses—Furs

THOMAS CLEANERS, INC.
Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant St. Phone 5924

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

ESSO
STANDARD DEALER ESSO
D. L. SHARPENBURG, Prop.
Nat'l Road
Birch Lynn, Wheeling, W. Va.

Phone Woodsdale 900
El Villa Grill
EXCELLENT FOOD
MODERATE PRICES
We accept party reservations afternoon and evening
1149 National Road
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops
Direct Imports of British Woolens, Linens, Novelties and Antiques
Also Millinery
Ladies' and Children's Wear

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
PHONE M-83
SCHOOL OPENS IN CALGARY SEPT. 5TH
Follow that Good
OLD WESTERN CUSTOM
and
Outfit Your Boys and Girls
at
"THE BAY"

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1903
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs

General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Phone M. 9266 Res. Phone H 2523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

Hudson's Bay Company
Every city has its most popular department store . . . in Edmonton it's the BAY

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The "Bay" for FURS
Fine pelts, beautiful workmanship, newest fashions.
The "Bay" label proves the value of your furs.
Furs, Third Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

C. DILNUTT
For Knitted Suits, Woolen Dresses and Tailored Silks

E. M. ISBISTER
Millinery
New Fall Styles in All Shades
309 SMITH STREET Phone 21 922

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

GERARD GRAHAM
Dry Cleaner and Dyer
338 Colony St.
Quality and service above all else
PHONE 72 000

Holt, Renfrew & Company
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—
Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST., Phone 22818

MILLINERY
Remember the Smart Hat Shop Complete Stock of New Styles
Belle Maloney
Prices Reasonable
474 PORTAGE AVE. PHONE 35959

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear, at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Books on Speech Training
Lower Prices in Canada. Ask for lists.
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London St. Thomas

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Outfit the Kiddies for School
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Removed to
Bank of Montreal Chambers
over Market Branch
PHONE MET 2322

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

OTTAWA

Phone 2-2411
R. & P. POWELL GROCER
Shiriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

Let us keep your wardrobe spic and span. Langley's Cleaners are expert!
Phone 2-7361
LANGLEY'S

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
SALES Ford SERVICE
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OFFICE 2-9441

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
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8-0097 7-0488

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ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

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When in Ottawa—visit this famous store—for selections of the—
Finer Furs
British Woolens
and
Distinctive Apparel
—for Ladies and Gentlemen
Devlin's
THE R. J. DEVLIN COMPANY LIMITED
72-76 Sparks St.
Center of 1st block west of Confederation Square

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

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ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
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140 Wellington St. 2-4823

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PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
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HUDSON'S BAY BLANKETS
IRISH LINENS
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

NOW ADDED FINE FURNITURE
Orme LIMITED
175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

TORONTO

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Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
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DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Artists with Beautiful Blooms
Walker Flower Shop
294 Eglinton Ave. West
HYLAND 6688

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

R.D. Stanley LIMITED
CLEANERS & DYERS
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
HU 6500
KE 8513

SEPTEMBER FUR SALE
—Budget Plan—
BRODEY DRAIMIN
FURRIERS
AD. 1087 256 YONGE STREET

The **Stoodleigh**
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my rouleman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS
Immaculately finished to professional standards.
DRESS SHIRTS
cellophane wrapped to keep them dust free.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3558 TORONTO Ly. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

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Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
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OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
63 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
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Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

H. W. Match
(Formerly Manager Arch-Aid Shoe Co.)
Now located at 1179 Bay St. offering
PERSONALIZED SERVICE
in Women's High Grade Shoes
Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS
Have Your Work Done by Experts
"It Costs No More" Estimates Free
HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2834 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

The New Fall Patterns in
"West End"
SHIRTS FOR MEN
One of Simpson's famous quality shirts that amply bespeaks its skilful tailoring and high calibre workmanship. Dusty Fall hues and patterns. Many collar styles to choose from $3
Simpson's
STREET FLOOR

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

MRS. JARDINE
Is Now Showing
DRESSES
COATS *and* SUITS
MILLINERY *and*
HOSIERY *for Fall*
1562 Bishop Street (at Sherbrooke)
TEL. LA. 5733

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., LTD.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE 0531

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1311 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from $3.65 to $7.50

W. R. CLARKE
Insurance of All Kinds
Specializing in Annuities
623 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227—Res. AT. 3177

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eat at
Williams
Lunch Counter
Main Floor
R. H. Williams & SONS LIMITED
THE GLASGOW HOUSE

Sterling SMART SHOES
Florsheims
Selby
Tru-Poise
also Hosiery
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
1860 Hamilton Street

Expert Dry Cleaning Pressing—Dyeing
WEST END Cleaners and Tailors
"Valets to the Elite"
1924 ROSE STREET

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are entered promptly delivery to the Monitor office.

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SWITZERLAND — Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed; happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. VETTERLI, Oberaach, Thurgau.

TEACHERS

ENGLISH lessons; special business courses; translations. MRS VOLLMER, Waldstatterhof, Lucerne, Switzerland.

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 68 rue d'Alésia, 14e. Violin. Solfeggio Teacher, Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

HATS FOR LADIES
Valborg Rocatis
WORSAAESVEJ 13. ST. Moderate Prices

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN? BREURE OPBELLEN!! FUEL **33.38.10**
Waldeck Pyrmontkade 88

Algemeene Boekhandel
FIRMA VIEL
TEL. 330467 GIRO No. 16152
Reinkenstraat 4 den H A A G
"De Boekhandel voor denkende Menschen"
Universal Booksellers

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor, Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3 den H A A G
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS

UTRECHT

BIJLEVELD UW BOEKHANDEL
Janskerkhof 7. Tel: 10.800
B. Reigerstr: 56. Tel: 13.086
BOOKSELLER

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE
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FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

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Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

Formans
Stureplan Stockholm
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate. Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

ANTON LARSSON
Foto-Magasin
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing, Enlargements,
Frames and Framing Work

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Carlsson & Sandberg
RUNEBERGSGATAN 10
Executes orders for turn shoes (vändsydda). Repairs
Speciality: Turn Shoes
We fetch and deliver the shoes Tel. 214734

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Knitted Goods and Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

64	Drottninggatan	Tel. 23 34 50
66a	Hornsgatan	" 40 87 25
16	Hamngatan	" 20 02 36
7	Humlegårdsgatan	" 63 41 59
39	Kungsgatan	" 21 44 06
28	Götgatan	" 43 98 24
1	Biblioteksgatan	" 20 20 99

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg—och Kemikalieaffär
SIBYLLEGATAN 31. TEL. 612925, 633380
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

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(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Värtavägen, Stockholm Tel. 60.48.00

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schelegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 13

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

PERSSONS Garn

Wool Specialists

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Shops in Stockholm
Biorsgatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 5, Karlbergsvagen 10
in Malmo
Ballastagatan 39
in Goteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Segersons SHOE SHOPS

Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

SWITZERLAND

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Hans Hassler & Co. A.G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken Linoleum
(Carpets)

SEIDENHAUS
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

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BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
W&S LEINEN **AUSSTEUERN**
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

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for Ladies
Freistrasse 11
Knitting Goods. Hosiery. Wools

Elegante Damenhüte
bei J. Schwarz
Spalenberg 23—Utengasse 8
(Hats)

Bugel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9—Tel. 2.70.30
(Pressing and Tailoring)

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Untere Heubery 12—Tel. 2.59.82
(Painter)

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 2.69.81
(Drug Store)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

PIANO
Stimmungen u. Reparaturen
Neue Befilzungen
A. DREXEL
Klaviermacher Kasthoferstr. 4
Tel. 3.59.17
(Piano-Tuning and Repairs)

Stationery Shop
J. MORGENTHALER
Neuengasse 43

FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

Sigmund Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrabe 31
(Bakery)

Gurnels Elec B.-O
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 22.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialitat Prothos

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 31
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

PIANOS, BABY GRANDS, RADIO, GRAMMO.
Tuning and Repairing Service
Schmidt Flohr

DROGUERIE—PARFUMERIE
H. KINDLER
17 Marktgasse 17
Tel. 3.49.39
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

MERCERIE BONNETERIE
J. KNUCHEL
Strümpfe in allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschäft—Marktgasse 44
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3 Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

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MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.67
COAL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK

Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
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All banking transactions under best conditions.

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

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Melle Sciacca
4 RUE VERDAINE
Modeles—Transformations
Hats—Millinery

CORDONNERIE
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Bottier
Shoes Repaired and Altered
7, Rue de Montchoisy Tel. 4.36.93

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Lingerie—Literie—Trousseaux
Eugene Gottschalk
Fusterie 7 (Linen)

EPICERIE
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(On porte à domicile)
(Grocer and Greengrocer)

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Maroquinerie
Articles de Voyage
Leather Goods

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

EOS
Restaurant Végétarien
12 RUE CHANTEPOULET
PRÈS DE LA GARE
Bircher and Mazdaznan Cooking

CONFISERIE—TEA-ROOM
MÆDER-VINES
2, Place du Lac, 2
Téléphone 5 39.53 Fermé le dimanche

MÜHLSTEIN
RUE DE LA CONFEDERATION
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Hosiery—Shirts

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

TYPEWRITERS
CALCULATING MACHINES
Circular Letters *Repairs*
O. BACHMANN
Passage des Lions

INTERLAKEN

KLEIN
HAIRDRESSING SALON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Perfumery
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 20 TEL. 611

FRITZ FELLER
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Specialist in CENTRAL HEATING and SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

Konditorei—Tea Room
RITSCHARD
MARKTGASSE 14

INTERLAKEN — Unterseen

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For Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Clothing
Also material for household use in well-known qualities from
Fr. SCHNEIDER-STETTLER

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For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
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House founded in 1898

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Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties, Specialities
Failletaz S.A.

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Home Delivery—Service à domicile

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Pilatusstrasse 9
Teppiche—Linoleum—Orient-Teppiche

MATTEN—Interlaken

A. SIMMEN & SÖHNE
Buchdruckerei
Tel. 4.73
(Printers)

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Specialist for Skisport-Outfits.
Maker of the very famous handmade SKI BOOTS for good ski-ing
Kandahar

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche—Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyl"
"Auswahlen nach auswarts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon, Kt. Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

NEUCHATEL

Mme. Sandoz-Mollet
Rue du Seyon Tel. 5.28.14
Books—Stationery

ST. GALLEN

ST. GALLISCHE CREDITANSTALT

All Banking Business

Marktplatz 1

Dornbirer & Keller
St. Jakobstr. 11 Tel. 2.20.31
Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
Spenglerei

ZURICH

CORRODI & GEHRING
Tuch-und Massgeschäft
EFFRETIKON, KT. ZCH.
Herren- und Damenkleiderstoffe
Eigene Herrenschneiderei
MATERIALS AND TAILOR-MADES

Krause & Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
BADENERSTR. 44
Ready-Made and Made-to-Measure

Franz Kramer
Tapezierer und Dekorateur
Kreuzstrasse 42 Tel. 2.88.41
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

JOHANN HÄUSLER
Malermeister
Hochstrasse 28—Zürich 6—Tel. 2.93.48
empfiehlt sich für sämtliche Malerarbeiten
SCHRIFTEN - TAPEZIEREN
(Painter)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

TÜRLER
ZÜRICH Paradeplatz
BERN, Marktgasse 57

Beurer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz

60 JAHRE
Meyer-Güller's Söhne & Co.
43 Löwenplatz Tel. 3.67.48
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann—Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 28.525

Alle Druckarbeiten
liefert ihnen prompt Tel. 2.95.86
Buchdruckerei Gebr. Höhn
Kreuzplatz-Ottenweg 24, Zürich 8
(PRINTING)

GEBR. MEIER
Reinhardstr. 12—Tel. 2.10.64
AUTOSPRITZWERKE
BAUMALEREI
(Car Painting)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

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Ladies' Outfitters
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We Specialize in Travel Wear
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Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
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DURBAN and MARITZBURG
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Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

MODEL DAIRY BREAD
is consistently good—because it is manufactured under the best conditions, in an up-to-date factory.
Obtainable at all or phone 21368.
our establishments

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of every description
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AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and ESTATE AGENTS
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Phone 24410

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FAMILY GROCERS
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

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Tennis--Golf--Football--Bowls--Cricket
Sports' Clothing and Footwear
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343 West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
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for
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West Street

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

Union of South Africa

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
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Gargoyle Mobiloil
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Millner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE IN
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STREETS
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Krugersdorp. Germiston and Benoni

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Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
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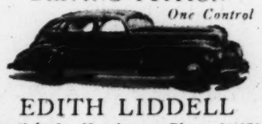

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

No Appeal

"Did you know that a man was recently arrested through a photograph sent by radio across the Atlantic?"

"A man with a face resembling a wireless photograph of his face deserves to be arrested."

Silly Question

Lady: "Poor man! And are you married?"

Beggar: "D'ye think, ma'am, I'd be roving on total strangers for support if I had a wife?"

"He doesn't stray away any more since I tied one of my personal checks on him—they always come back."

Got a Rise Out of Him

Employer: "Um-um! So you want an increase in wages, do you? How did you get that eye?"

Office Boy: "Please, sir—somebody called you a tightfisted old skinflint, and naturally I resented it."

(He got his increase.)—Ezra.

All Business

Businessman: "If you're not out of my office in two minutes, I'll—"

Commercial Traveler (cheerfully): "And what would you like me to show you in the two minutes, sir?"—Baltimore Sun.

Good Guess

Clerk (in men's clothing store): "I assume you are looking for something in men's clothing?"

Lady: "I certainly am. Have you seen my husband around here?"

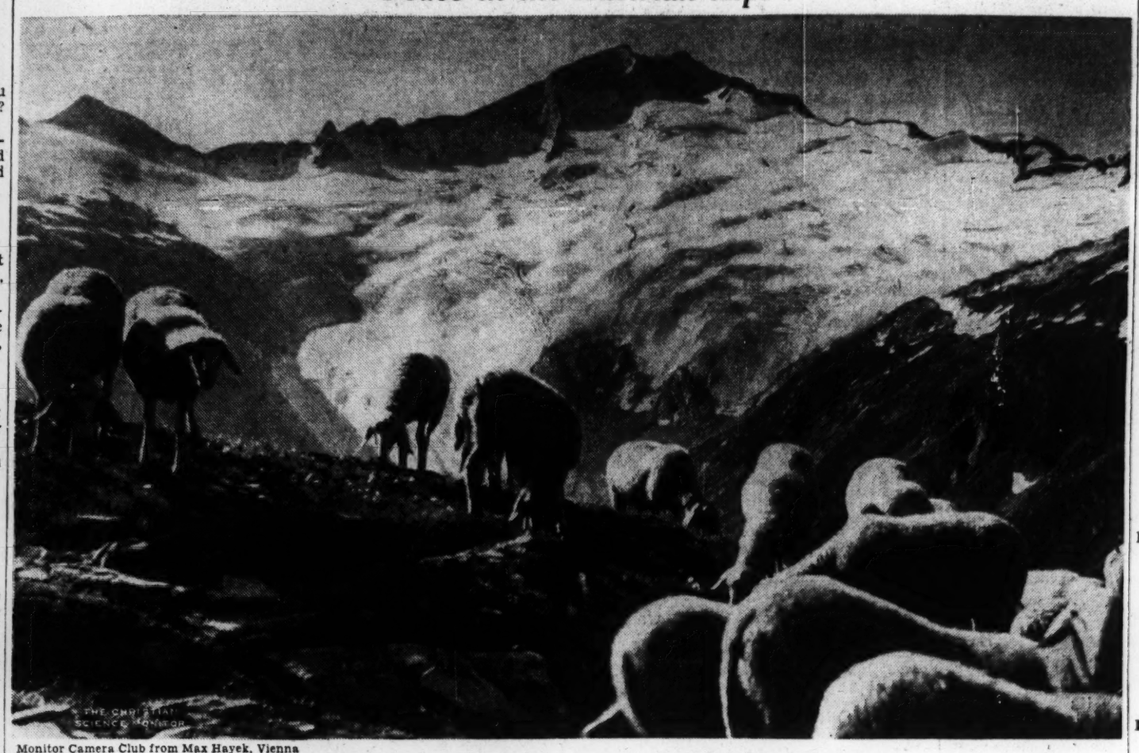
Bible Facts

'The Other Mary'

In Matthew, chapter 27, we are informed that no sooner had "the body of Jesus" been placed by Joseph of Arimathea in "his own new tomb" than Mary Magdalene went and sat "over against the sepulchre," being accompanied by "the other Mary" (verses 57-61); then again, somewhat later, "as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre" (Matt. 28-1).

While the "other Mary" is thus somewhat vaguely referred to in these passages, Mark and Luke in their accounts of the circumstances surrounding the resurrection, make it sufficiently plain that the "other Mary" was simply the one whom they speak of as "the mother of James" (Mark 16:1; Luke 24:10), or "the mother of Joses" (Mark 15: 47), whom Matthew mentions as "the mother of James and Joses" (Matt. 27:56). Her son James seems to have been one of the twelve apostles (cf. Luke 6:15).

Peace in the Austrian Alps



Monitor Camera Club from Max Hayek, Vienna

Austrian farmers drive their cattle up into mountains for the warm months

Daily Anecdote

'Just Like Him'

A tall man wearing a rusty suit and a thoughtful, kindly expression was walking along a street in Washington when he came upon a little girl weeping by a high iron gate. Gently he inquired, "What's the matter, little girl?"

The child explained that she was going on a journey, and that no one had come for her trunk, and she feared she would miss her train.

"How large is the trunk?" he asked.

When he saw the trunk, he lifted it upon his shoulder, and strode down the street toward the railroad station, the little girl trotting along behind him.

When the friends of the accommodating gentleman learned of this incident, they exclaimed, "That's just like him."

The self-appointed porter was a Congressman from Illinois. His name was Abraham Lincoln.

The Purpose of Speech

The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them.—Goldsmith.

Daily Quotation

LESS depends upon what befalls us than upon the way in which we take it.

—SCHOPENHAUER.

Brevities

Brubaker in New Yorker: Senators are hoping that they will not have to take up the ticklish neutrality question. They would rather just hand the farmers another billion dollars and go home.

Springfield Union: Was Ditch Digger Last Week; Now a University Secretary.—Headline. Well, in these days of slack employment a man has to take what he can get.

Grit: We read that mosquitoes were unknown in England 500 years ago. Well, how would you like to be a mosquito trying to pick up a living in an age when everyone wore suits of armor?

Portland Oregonian: A garment trade item reports a banner summer for manufacturers of sports attire. A slacks season in this time is considered good.

San Francisco Chronicle: To stimulate sales, railroads are cutting upper berth fares. The headline, "Uppers Are Lower," makes a nice addition to the present world confusion.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: New Jersey bankers urge the government to stop lending money to businessmen. That job, they feel, should be left to people who know how to say "No."

Vocations

Butterfly Plant-Props

When a young man appeared at our door with some clever plant props made by mounting on stout wooden stakes, painted green, gay butterflies made of tin and shaped to look like a butterfly in flight, I was glad to buy. He had followed nature closely in the coloring on the gay tin creatures, and I have had many guests exclaim in surprise thinking there was a real butterfly on my plants.

The sturdy stakes hold any plant to shape, and so prove handy as well as ornamental.—B. L. Ames, Iowa.

Odds and Ends

Annual Mother-in-Law Day

A unique Panhandle festivity brings much fun and gaiety to participants in the annual mother-in-law day held in Amarillo, Texas.

Cotton Consumption Declines

The per capita consumption of cotton and rayon in the United States shows a sharp decline in the use of cotton.

Monitor Movie Guide

Beau Geste (Paramount)—Foreign Legion melodrama—made as a silent film in 1926—about the missing sapphire in England, the three brothers who enlisted for service in Africa, the brutalities of Sergeant Markoff, the tragic fate which overtook all of the defenders of the desert fort, the mystery which confronted the Legion troop arriving to relieve them. Gary Cooper, Ray Milland, Robert Preston, Brian Donlevy, Susan Hayward, J. Carrol Naish. — Adults and young persons.

Death of a Champion (Paramount)—Lynne Overman very amusing as an encyclopedia salesman with a photographic memory who uncovers the slayer of a prize-winning dog, and incidentally of several human beings. Virginia Dale, Joseph Allen, Jr., Donald O'Connor—Adults and young people.

Frontier Marshal (20th-Fox)—Western melodrama following familiar pattern with Randolph Scott bringing frontier law to Tombstone under the name of Wyatt Earp by shooting it out with all who oppose him. Nancy Kelly, Cesar Romero, Binnie Barnes. John Carradine.—Adults and young people.

In Name Only (RKO)—Emotional triangle drama with the other woman and not the wife set forth as the sympathetic figure. A husband, whose wife had married him only for money and social position, falls in love with a widow and desires a divorce so he can marry her. Melodramatic coincidences are used to expose the calculating character of the wife. Skillfully directed. Carole Lombard, Cary Grant, Kay Francis, Charles Coburn. Adults.

Lady of the Tropics (MGM)—Photographers' field day with Hedy Lamarr in full face, in profile, and in close-ups; furnished with an abundance of costumes; and provided with Robert Taylor as co-star. Perhaps when that much had been done it was not felt necessary to bother greatly with the plot in Indo-China.—Adults.

These Glamour Girls (MGM)—Acidulous campus yarn with a dance hall girl routing a disagreeable lot of débutantes who seek to snub her at a college house party. Lew Ayres, Lana Turner, Tom Brown, Jane Bryan, and Anita Louise.—Adults.

Adults Only — "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

A Verse for Today . . .

I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me.

—PROV. 8:17.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude in Humility

Los Angeles

Several college students, engaged in a survey of social problems, set out in search of someone "at the bottom of the economic ladder." When they found a shabbily dressed man picking bottles and discarded articles from trash barrels, they decided they had found just the person they needed. The students talked to the man and asked to come to his home for an interview.

A surprise and a precious lesson awaited them. They found their host that evening living in a comfortable home in pleasant surroundings. He had prepared refreshments for them around a log fire in his living room.

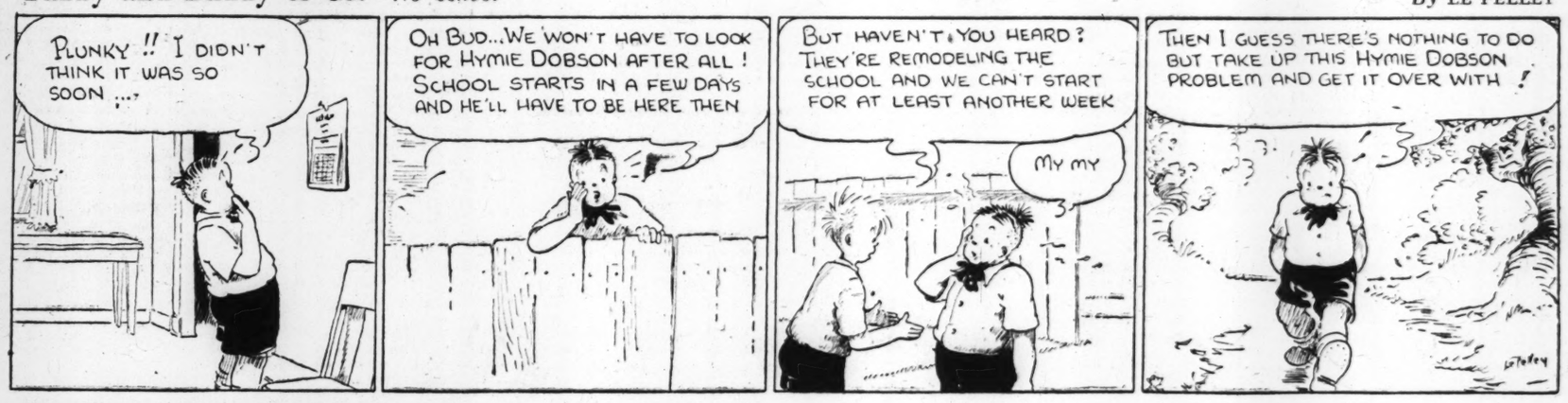
"While other unemployed men were asking aid from the Government, I have paid for this home by marketing the salvage that other folks throw away," he told the students.

"I don't think of my job as humiliating, because I am grateful every moment for the opportunity to be independent and self-supporting," he added. "In fact, I have come to love my work. I know that I'm happier than some of my neighbors with their very dignified employment."

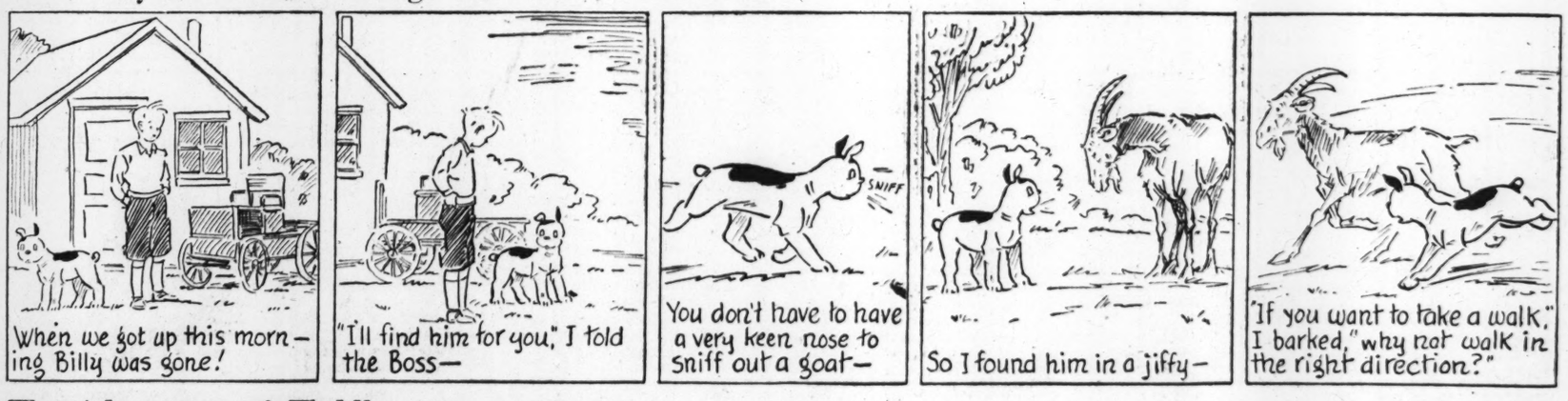
It was with a changed viewpoint of social problems that the students left their host's home that night.

'Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No School*

By LE PELLEY

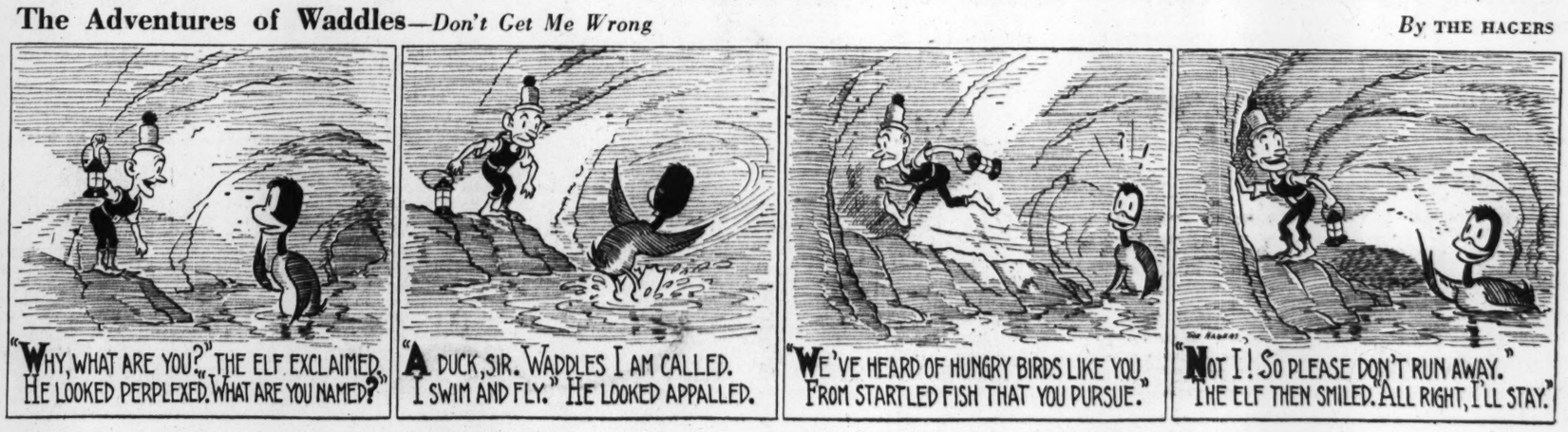

PLUNKY !! I DIDN'T THINK IT WAS SO SOON ...
OH BUD...WE WON'T HAVE TO LOOK FOR HYMIE DOBSON AFTER ALL ! SCHOOL STARTS IN A FEW DAYS AND HE'LL HAVE TO BE HERE THEN
BUT HAVEN'T YOU HEARD ? THEY'RE REMODELING THE SCHOOL AND WE CAN'T START FOR AT LEAST ANOTHER WEEK
MY MY
THEN I GUESS THERE'S NOTHING TO DO BUT TAKE UP THIS HYMIE DOBSON PROBLEM AND GET IT OVER WITH !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Come on, Billy—Be Reasonable!*


When we got up this morning Billy was gone!
"I'll find him for you," I told the Boss—
SNIFF
You don't have to have a very keen nose to sniff out a goat—
So I found him in a jiffy—
"If you want to take a walk," I barked, "why not walk in the right direction?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Don't Get Me Wrong*

By THE HAGERS


"WHY, WHAT ARE YOU?" THE ELF EXCLAIMED. HE LOOKED PERPLEXED. "WHAT ARE YOU NAMED?"
"A DUCK, SIR. WADDLES I AM CALLED. I SWIM AND FLY." HE LOOKED APPALLED.
"WE'VE HEARD OF HUNGRY BIRDS LIKE YOU FROM STARTLED FISH THAT YOU PURSUE."
"NOT I! SO PLEASE DON'T RUN AWAY." THE ELF THEN SMILED. "ALL RIGHT, I'LL STAY."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Enlisting God

The head of the German army ended his orders at the beginning of hostilities with these words: "Forward with God for Germany," repeating the phrase used by the Kaiser at the start of the World War.

The head of the Polish State, in a similar manifesto, urged his people to fight with assurance, thinking of the "rightness of the cause" and "confident in the justice of God."

The story is told of Abraham Lincoln that a friend once asked him: "Do you think God is on our side?" He replied, "I'm much more concerned to be on God's side."

Is there not here a key for every individual who today seeks a right course amid war's confusions? When God's support is claimed for conflicting human aims, a clear and certain sense of right will uphold him who seeks, not to enlist Deity, but first to know and do His will. His eternal purposes are not turned aside by mortal designs. Unchanging Love is not involved in hateful conflict. His children can enlist His help only to achieve His purposes, only as they express His nature. In whatever human course they take that must be their first concern.

Headlines Should Be Honest

The preference of Boston University students for conservative news presentation rather than sensational headlines is significant in view of the situation in Europe. A survey conducted by a School of Journalism senior reveals the students prefer a newspaper that is conservative in its treatment of news by a majority of approximately 90 per cent. What they dislike, as the student who conducted the survey explains, is "sensational streamers" and "broad statements." Despite their aversion to pure sensationalism, the students interviewed emphasized the value of informative headlines. Roughly three-fourths said they read headlines first.

This echoes the recent survey by Fortune Magazine, which found many readers questioning the impartiality of publishers and the honesty and accuracy of the press. Fortune reports that less than three out of five of those interviewed feel that headlines usually give an accurate idea of the facts.

The student survey is challenging. Does not the pronounced interest in serious, honest news reflect the attitude of intelligent, world-conscious citizens generally? Might not the questioning of sensationalism lead to a reassessment of some of the prevalent theories about "reader interest"?

Particularly significant are these facts now. Reckless, sensational, fear-filled handling of the news would destroy the morale of the people of democratic nations to the extent that they are influenced by such journalistic practices. Judging from the survey, however, young people of America are thinking clearly. Newspapers desirous of capturing and holding reader interest and winning the respect of the public might profit by studying these conclusions.

Labor Quarrels on the Stage

The theatrical tradition that "the show must go on" has struck an unusual snag in New York. At the outset of the season on Broadway the members of the cast of "Leave It to Me" have announced that if Sophie Tucker continues in a leading role they will leave it to her and the stagehands to put on the show. The supporting players are members of Actors Equity, a subsidiary of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, which suspended the American Federation of Actors, of which Miss Tucker is president. The A. F. A., after the suspension, was taken under the wing of the stagehands' International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

Thus is the theater caught in one of the jurisdictional strikes which are a bane of labor and industry in the United States; for many other productions face the prospect of becoming similarly involved. The question of strikes over disputes not between unions and employers but between competing unions is one of the most pressing that American Labor has to settle. A strike in the drama factories of the American entertainment industry—since it may spread to Hollywood as well as Broadway—certainly is calculated to spotlight the subject of jurisdictional strikes before the American people. Not many people are inconvenienced, or at least they don't think about it very much, when a new building fails to be completed on schedule. But if the curtain doesn't rise pretty shortly after 8:30 there are sure to be pretty insistent demands from out front to "start the show."

For History

Should the steps taken by Germany, Poland, Britain and France in the last few days lead to a general war, historians one day will labor long to disentangle them from the confusing mass of material which will have accumulated around them.

The whole world has watched and listened as Berlin and London exchanged note after note in an effort to avert hostilities. There was a difference in their aims, however, which apparently could not be reconciled: Berlin sought to avoid war with Britain, but stated it was determined to impose a German solution of the Polish-German dispute on Warsaw. Britain sought to avoid the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Poland, because Britain had committed itself to come to Poland's defense should that state be attacked and the British Government realized as the German Government possibly did not that Britain would fulfill that obligation.

The outbreak of hostilities against Poland followed immediately upon these developments:

Berlin made known its readiness to talk to Polish plenipotentiaries should these be sent by Warsaw to Berlin by the night of August 30. The sixteen-point program which was read in German to Sir Nevile Henderson by Herr von Ribbentrop, but of which the British Ambassador could obtain no copy, on publication was found to represent some modification of earlier demands. But by that time the firing had already commenced and Berlin, reporting that Polish irregulars had crossed the border into Germany, began a "counter-attack" in which German troops moved into Poland from all sides.

Berlin stated its opinion that Poland had rejected its last offer but Mr. Chamberlain has pointed out that Polish authorities did not see that offer. And as their own statements showed, the Poles felt a journey to Berlin would have been all too reminiscent of those of Austria's Chancellor Schuschnigg and Czechoslovakia's President Hacha.

When Sir Nevile heard the offer which Berlin had intended to present to the Poles he was informed that it was already too late.

A Subsidy That Feeds Itself

A current summary of the wheat outlook for 1940 by the Department of Agriculture says that while plantings in the United States may be relatively low, the world acreage probably will remain high and world supplies of wheat continue to be large through 1940-41. It adds, "Wheat prices in the United States are expected to continue to average above export parity as long as the Government loan and export subsidy programs continue and world prices remain low."

Translated into lay language, this sentence seems to mean that so long as the Government continues to pay the losses on selling American wheat abroad, the price of wheat in the United States will stay above the price at which it can be sold abroad. In that case the Government will have to continue paying the bounty which this year is costing $29,000,000 in order to hold a portion of the market. The subsidy helps keep the domestic price above the world price, and this difference between the domestic price and the world price in turn makes a subsidy necessary in order to move the goods. What applies to wheat is equally true of cotton.

Is there no other way to assure the American farmer of a reasonable price for his product? Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who was one of the originators of the domestic allotment plan, thinks there is, and he outlined it a few days ago in his syndicated column. He summed it up thus:

"Guarantee to the farmer a living or 'parity' price—dollar wheat, for example—but only on the part of his crop consumed at home. If he wants to raise a surplus for which there is no market except in export at a much lower price, let him do so—but don't make the American consumer pay him for this service to foreigners."

After all, why should the American tax himself to provide cheaper food to his industrial competitors?

Did the movie industry draw the fire of parents with the possibly subversive title "Angels With Dirty Faces"? In any event theaters are now advertising a film titled "Angels Wash Their Faces."

One of the totalitarian countries has produced a substitute for fresh eggs. A critic contends that he has eaten this substitute in many restaurants for several years.

The Bookshelf

'The Trail That Is Always New'

With few exceptions, literature has paid too little attention to the roads by which the great American migrations went to the exploration and conquest of the continent. One of the exceptions is the Santa Fé Trail; shorter by far than the Oregon-California or the Camino Real across Mexico; not nearly so fraught with danger and adventure as some of the forest paths like the Mohawk and the Wilderness Road, it had, from the very first, rather more than its fair share of press agents. Trapper and trader, Jacob Fowler, James O. Pattie, and Josiah Gregg, whose "Commerce of the Prairies" is the great classic of the earlier days; dragoon, gold-seeker, immigrant's wife, casual visitor, foreign traveler, Susan Magoffin, Lewis H. Garrard, George Frederick Ruxton, Adolphus Wislizenus; on down to the motor-car tourist—almost every visitor has had his say. Not to mention those giants in the sober field of history, Bancroft, Thwaites, Chittenden and Coues.

But the charm of the Santa Fé is perennial; it lured lettered and illiterate alike in its infancy, stern warrior and reckless adventurer in its heyday, and now, as a kindly old grandfather, it still has many a tale for the singer and the storyteller. It is a singularly fortunate subject for Stanley Vestal, biographer of Kit Carson and Sitting Bull, and he has come back from the dun mud walls of the Spanish capital with a story as fresh and new as Garrard's, as reliable as Gregg's. He calls it THE OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3).

* * *

Mr. Vestal is admirably equipped for his task; his father was one of Bancroft's field men; he himself was born and has lived nearly all his life not far from the trail; as a boy he knew intimately many of the Indians and scouts whose memories went back to Kit Carson's vigorous youth and the epic days of the trail. George Bent, Cheyenne son of the founder of Bent's Fort, was his close friend. He is an adopted member of two Indian tribes and probably knows Indian mental processes as well as any present-day white man can hope to know them.

Equally happy is his method; he takes the reader over the trail; starting from Westport, over the lush prairie, starred with unnumbered flowers, vocal with countless birds, many of them now extinct; through the short grass and the barren high plains; over rugged Raton Pass or across the dreaded Cimarron cut-off, into the exotic foreign city, whose language was music and whose promise was adventure and romance—anything from a fandango to a revolution.

* * *

The reader will become for a while an eager Santa Fé pilgrim. He will see the caravan made up, the long strings of mules and oxen straining to the load, hear the vociferous persuasions of the teamsters, help roll the laden wagons out of bogholes, stand night guard against thieving Kaw and swooping Comanche; he will run buffalo and "make meat," listen to tall tales, some of them true, more invented for the benefit of greenhorns. He will make the acquaintance of some of the real heroes of the Old West—Carson, the Bents, Jedediah Smith, Stephen Watts Kearny, and Uncle Dick Wootton.

Anecdotes fairly roll over one another; but this is anecdotal history at its best, history come to life. Mr. Vestal has not intended so much to add to knowledge—although he offers some new material, mostly from oral sources—as to add to understanding. And he has added to it, largely. This is the way people lived along the trail. K. C. K.

North . . South . . East . . West

Beginning at the Top

By Frank L. Perrin

Recent startling disclosures in New York and elsewhere which have led to the retirement and subsequent conviction of a Federal Court judge, and to the filing of criminal charges against a judge in a county court, have emphasized a weakness in the American social structure which cannot longer be overlooked or lightly regarded. This is the alliance, not unsuspected, between corrupt or unfaithful court officials, whether judges, prosecutor or jurors, and organized criminals. The record of iniquities already disclosed shocks and alarms a people who had been taught to believe, and who were willing and proud to believe, that the courts were the final resort and the final defense of the just.

How incongruous, admitting the proved abuses of this trust and the misuse of the power and authority invested in the courts, that those who rob the people by stealth or violence should find it possible to share their ill-gotten gains with those entrusted with the duty of penalizing them for their misdeeds. No more reprehensible or more dangerous combination could be formed or imagined. No betrayal of a public trust could more quickly or effectively destroy the whole social or political fabric of a democracy.

* * *

The humiliating fact is revealed that the sincere efforts of those who seek to enforce the law have been hindered or thwarted by secret alliances between vulnerable court officials and the so-called master minds of the underworld. These conspiracies, craftily arranged and cunningly concealed, have made possible and most common, no doubt, the selection of juries or individual jurors who, for a price, would return verdicts of acquittal or prevent the finding of a verdict of guilt. In such cases the consent or connivance of the trial judge is not essential. The prosecuting attorney, less conspicuously and less expensively in most instances, where the temptation is great enough to be irresistible, can, by indifference or assent, render conviction improbable, if not actually impossible.

But the abuses which do not involve judicial turpitude may be easily and quickly corrected. Recurring election days threaten the tenure of State and county prosecutors whose acts are always under the scrutiny of the voters. It is in the higher brackets, especially in those States where judges are elected for life or during "good behavior," and nationally, in the Federal courts, where appointees serve continuously, that danger points have recently been discovered.

There are persuasive, and to many students convincing, arguments in support of the proposition that the tenure of all judges, whether State or Federal, should be definitely limited, and that this rule should prevail even in jurisdictions where the appointive power rests in the Governor or the President. Complete immunity, the assurance of continuous enjoyment of the perquisites of a high office, the dignity which tradition and custom accord to the incumbent, combine, all too often, to tempt beyond their power of resistance those who, if they were otherwise answerable to the public, might ordinarily never yield to an immoral impulse.

* * *

If the temptation, or the desire, is to regard the several cases in which the judges of trial courts have been proved unfaithful or have confessed their alliance with criminals as sporadic or isolated, it should be realized that they may indicate the need of closer inquiry. Something is wrong with many of our courts. Of this there is no doubt. Wholesale acquittals, repeated failures to prosecute, the brazen impertinence and boasted immunity of the ringleaders of racketeers, gamblers, and freebooters have convinced the American people that perhaps they began at the wrong end of the problem in attempting to correct and solve it.

Aside entirely from the moot questions of reform and punishment, of revenge and reward, it is undeniable that the first duty of society is to convict those who offend against its laws. For the moment, at least, the remaining questions may be unanswered. Criticism has been directed at those who, aware of flagrant violations of the law, fail or refuse to complain and testify against accused offenders. Their answer is that they are in fear of reprisals or acts of revenge in cases where prosecutors and courts conspire in making acquittal possible.

Such confessions, such surrenderings to organized outlawry, are humiliating. They indicate a willingness to yield to society's enemies a power which they should never have been permitted to possess.

Needless

And Two Pine Trees

Recently I have been having some little difficulty about my house. The one I am planning to build on that rocky plot of land with the two pine trees. It seems imperative that some kind of compromise be reached because as things are now the inside and the outside do not match.

As a matter of plain fact the whole thing seems going very slowly, because if I remember correctly I began this house sometime along in 1924. At least at that time I decided upon the lot . . . the rocky one with the two pine trees and a superb view of practically the whole of the Pacific Ocean.

It is quite simple to imagine why I wanted the trees and the Pacific Ocean . . . anyone would. And the outcroppings of rock were to be the natural foundations of a truly striking rock garden. I began at once to draw plans full of windows and great fireplaces of native stone.

But then, after the manner of homebuilders, I encountered a hitch. Without more ado and for excellent reasons I gathered up bag and baggage and moved to the very edge of Massachusetts. The ocean edge, that is.

Almost as soon as I was well settled in an apartment my house began to undergo some changes. By almost imperceptible degrees it became colonial. The only question was should it be seventeenth century, with leaded windows and a second story overhang, or eighteenth century with elegant near-Adam mantels and a curving mahogany stair-rail.

* * *

And it seemed necessary to add some wine-glass elms to the rocky plot and to convert some of those rocks into a stone wall with old apple trees hanging over it.

Once I very nearly abandoned the plot with the two pine trees. An altogether base defection induced by a certain spot on a Maine island. A spot with a curve of rocky cove and fir trees growing right down to the edge of the blue Maine water. But since it could be reached only by boat or a two-hour tramp over a stiff trail I reluctantly relinquished it.

Especially since the scene of operations was suddenly shifted to the continent of Europe, where it seemed for a time that I was not to be tempted by the vagaries of local architecture. And then came that visit to the Bayerische Hochland.

My rocky plot with the two pine trees was still eminently suitable, but now it seemed that I might adorn it with a rambling house of pale plaster with hanging balconies filled with flowers. I would need to put rocks on the roof to keep it down in the winter winds, and certainly I should add a few ash trees to the garden.

There I would lead an idyllic existence sitting on the balcony of my house at the end of a high mountain valley, with the peaks of the German Alps reaching up to the sky just where the chimney stopped.

It was all very gemütlich until I suddenly discovered that I was living in England. And then for a time I stopped fussing about the outside of my house, and spent all my energy on the interior. What chintz, what lovely slender Sheraton and Hepplewhite and Chippendale. I arranged and rearranged the furniture in all the rooms, and made mental notes of pale yellows and cool greens for wall colors.

And I adopted the bow window. In fact, bow windows broke out everywhere, although I believe I did restrain myself in the kitchen and the bath.

* * *

And I was extremely busy in the garden. To begin with, I had added a good-sized beech tree and a holly hedge to the pine trees. They did fill the place up a bit, and it seemed I might need more ground, especiall if I put a pool in the rock garden, and some lavender, and a lot of daffodils.

It took a visit to south Devon to rouse me to a good pitch about the outside of the house. Unbelievably enough a friend was actually building a sizable cottage at the foot of a rose-red cliff by the sea. A gray stone cottage with a thatched roof and open hearths in every room. I arrived just in the midst of the thatching, and was soon in a dither of questions, suggestions and notes on the backs of old envelopes.

Immediately I shifted to thatch for that house I am building. Thatch, and tiled fireplaces with matching tiles for the window sills. What enchanting things they were, those tiles. Blue sailing ships and flying birds for the bedrooms, and iridescent scenes from the Arthurian legend for the living room and library.

And I absorbed a truly inspired suggestion for my bow window in the library. It should be filled up with a circular seat upholstered in soft leather the exact shade of a very ripe raspberry. There I would sit every afternoon at four o'clock and consume quantities of crumpets. . . .

Ah well, it is perhaps natural that I should be feeling a mild uncertainty about my house these days. And that it does not quite match here and there may be a natural outcome of the rich accumulations of the years. But it seems that what I need now is not necessarily an estate agent, nor an architect, but a kind of wonder man, equipped complete with miracles . . . of course, and two pine trees! E. W. G.

The Wide Horizon

Canada Faces an Issue

By William H. Stringer

Canada, close upon its seventy-fifth year as a Dominion, finds itself in a constitutional confusion as to where Provincial rights leave off and Federal powers begin. Concrete disputes arising between the Dominion Government and Quebec Province over disposal of relief funds, and between Ottawa and Ontario over temperance legislation, pull this problem out of the realm of the academic.

At Prince Edward Island, ceremonies have been held which commemorate the historic conference in 1864 which led to Federal Union or Confederation in 1867. Yet the problem of Dominion versus Provincial rights, which the founding fathers thought they settled at the outset, is still present. So great has been the need for clarification that a learned Royal Commission was appointed two years ago to recommend new boundaries for these rights. And so powerful are the interests at stake that Canadians have been pondering how to secure Dominion-wide acceptance of the Commission's recommendations, when they are made public—which may be this summer or early autumn.

The Fathers of Confederation, most scholars argue, intended to build a strong central government. The War Between the States was raging below the Canadian border when they met—warning enough, it seemed to them, against according much authority to individual States or Provinces. So they gave the Dominion Government power to disallow Provincial legislation, and they left all "residual" powers to the Federal Government—powers which in the United States Constitution are left to the States. Sir John MacDonald, their leader, declared, "We have avoided that great source of weakness, which has been the cause of the disruption in the United States."

Yet today the Federal Government at Ottawa has not enacted an unemployment insurance act, largely because it is not sure it has the constitutional authority. And it remembers well how a court decision threw out the entire "new deal" of former Premier R. B. Bennett, involving wage-hour, social security and marketing measures, on grounds of unconstitutionality. Nor is the Federal Government quite certain that it has the power, without Provincial acquiescence, to amend Canada's Constitution, the British North America Act.

* * *

What has caused this diminution of Federal powers? Some constitutional authorities point to the decisions of the Privy Council at London, court of last resort for the British Empire. This judicial body, where a Canadian judge seldom sits, has ruled often in the years since Confederation on the Ottawa Government's authority to enact legislation. With few exceptions it has upheld Provincial rights at Ottawa's expense, usually by interpreting broadly that section of the Constitution giving the Provinces control over "civil and property rights."

Behind this matter of Provincial rights are geographical and economic motivations. Generally speaking, Canada's so-called "have not" Provinces, the prairie Governments and the Maritimes, would accord greater power—even broader taxing authority—to Ottawa. For from Ottawa come wheat subsidies, relief payments, and other benefits which Provincial treasuries could not possibly afford. The present Ontario and Quebec Governments, the "have" Provinces, oppose increased Federal authority, since it is from their rich industries and mines that Ottawa would secure the revenue to finance such measures as Dominion-wide unemployment insurance or social security. And French-Canadian Quebec traditionally champions Provincial rights, as sure protection for its race and religion.

The United States is seeing "States' rights" diminish; a made-over Supreme Court is interpreting still more Federal power into revolutionary Federal laws. Canada experienced just the opposite sort of evolution.

Yet there is an increasing agitation for constitutional changes, to make certain that Ottawa has the power to amend the British North America Act without the necessity of unanimous Provincial approval. Parliament has heard proposals that the last judicial word on Canadian legislation no longer be accorded to London's Privy Council but lodged rather with Canada's own Supreme Court. A few observers read in the speed with which the Privy Council bowled over Alberta's Social Credit legislation, an indication that it would alter past trends. A plaque in Prince Edward Island's Confederation Chamber declares of the founding fathers that "they builded better than they knew."

* * *

The controversy is at ebb tide for the moment. With Canada facing better times, the discontent of the "have not" Provinces has lost some of its sharpness. Moreover, a general election is in prospect and Prime Minister Mackenzie King may not care to go to the country on the issue of Federal authority; it would place a severe strain on Liberal Party loyalties in Quebec and Ontario. Much will depend on the scope and vigor of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, now carrying on without its first chairman, Chief Justice Newton W. Rowell of Ontario.

There are those who argue that Canada will prosper far more as an economic whole than as a loose array of sovereign States—that a strong central government is necessary to weld western farmer, eastern worker, Quebec *habitant*, and Maritime fisherman in national unity. Others contend that Canada stands to hold together better as an alliance of powerful Provinces, with Ottawa equalizing financial burdens and directing foreign policy.

How may Canada settle this question of "rights," thought resolved 75 years ago? Increasing education will help. Perhaps a Federal election, with some party courageously making Federal power the issue, and with vigorous debate pro and con, would do much to fix the future trend.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939

Other Ways Than By War

By Harold Nicolson

British Educator and Essayist

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE contains some 547,000,000 people who desire peace and some 120 persons who desire war. How comes it that this small minority can threaten to drive a whole civilization to its destruction? How comes it that our knowledge should so far have outstripped our wisdom that we have perfected the weapons of annihilation without acquiring the intelligence to keep those weapons under restraint? Are the human heart, the human mind, in truth so utterly weak that they are unable to control the little corrosive poisons of hatred, envy and ambition? There is scarcely a man or woman in Great Britain who is not prepared to make great personal sacrifices in the hope of averting a second World War. There is no hatred in England, only an anxious and unhappy bewilderment. It is tragic to realize that although the thoughts and the intelligence of all of us over here are being applied day and night to this essential problem of saving Europe from a second catastrophe, yet the great thunder-cloud in the east moves ever nearer and nearer, impelled by some fierce atmospheric disturbance which we are unable either to understand or to disperse; and as it creeps over our soft summer sky a hush descends upon our happy hedgerows as if the birds were frightened to sing.

The people of the United States have shown much understanding of Britain's predicament. We are conscious that in our distress and anxiety we have acquired far more sympathy in the Americas than we were ever able to inspire in our periods of triumph and of pride. There is nothing patronizing in this sympathy; not one note of contempt has reached us from any serious source in the United States; we know that our American friends are puzzled by our apparent inaction and have sometimes been rendered indignant by the defeats, betrayals, and humiliation which the policy of appeasement has entailed; but we also know that they have not lost faith in the fundamental strength of this Empire or in the ultimate ideals for which, if war comes, we shall fight with resolution and with eventual success. We are grateful for the sympathetic understanding; we ask for nothing more.

The mistakes which we have committed since 1919 are mainly due to optimism. The war of 1914-1918 was for us a great illusion, and when the Armistice came we desired only to return to our own island and to try and rebuild a social system better than that which existed before. We have largely succeeded in that attempt and if a generation of peace had been vouchsafed to us we might indeed have created a Britain which would have surpassed every other country in standards of living and social services.

Yet this happy isolationism of the post-war years brought with it much selfishness. It was so pleasant to imagine that the old balance of power had been eliminated forever; that under the Covenant of the League of Nations Europe would gradually become a happy and peaceful continent; and that we could cultivate our own gardens without troubling ourselves regarding what happens across the Channel.

This indifference to Europe brought grave consequences in its train. While we disarmed ourselves as an example to others, we did not see to it that security was truly collective or that justice was approached in a positive, as distinct from a negative, manner. And thus it came that when Germany broke the Treaty of Versailles and rendered itself once again the most formidable Power on the Continent, we comforted ourselves by optimistic

CASTLE COMBE—DELIGHTFUL OLD VILLAGE IN THE COUNTY OF WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND

beliefs that by slight concessions we could appease the growing appetite of Germany and recreate that reasonable Europe which we all desired.

These hopes were suddenly dashed in September of last year. It was not till the full consequences of the Munich surrender became obvious that the people of Britain woke up to the fact that a resolute and aggressive force had arisen in Europe, inspired by ambitions which were undefinable because they were unlimited, and possessed of destructive power more formidable than any that the world had ever seen. For a few days something approaching panic seized hold of the British people; but only for a few days. Within two weeks our calm returned to us; we settled down in our quiet manner to repair the weakness which had suddenly been disclosed. The temper of the country today is as strong as it ever was even in the most virile moments of England's history. And France, by an amazing movement of national will, has also regained its position of a magnificent and determined Power.

Force is not enough. We recognize, of course, that the vast machine of the National Socialist system has gathered such disastrous impetus that it would seem almost impossible to reverse, or even to divert or check, its course. We realize that at any moment we may be faced with a situation in which we shall be threatened by a war which, during the first six months, will create havoc in our cities and bring us into mortal danger. We realize that to meet this danger we must arm ourselves by day and night. Yet we also realize that our essential strength is based, not upon steel or gunpowder, but upon those moral qualities which will enable our people to endure the ordeals which may come upon them. And it is for this reason that so many of us are asking ourselves this insistent question: "Are we absolutely in the right?"

It is at this point that we reach the enigma which is baffling so many of us. "If war," we ask ourselves, "is the greatest of all human evils, then surely no possible justification can exist even for a war of self-preservation." Yet even as we ask that question we know that were this country to surrender to brute force then the very evil which we hate and dread would become triumphant throughout Europe, Africa, and Asia. There are those who are able to persuade themselves that even this would be preferable to the destruction of our cities and our children and that they can avoid war by refusing to have anything to do with it. I fear this is a sinister illusion.

It would be possible, I suppose, to avoid war were we to surrender our Empire to the Axis Powers and to become a tiny island situated off the German peninsula which Europe would then become. But in that event it would not only be our possessions which we sacrificed, it would be our actual independence. We should be at the complete mercy of the National Socialist leaders, and they are merciless men. Such a solution can scarcely commend itself to any courageous or far-seeing man.

Is there therefore no alternative between abdicating our position as an independent Power and resisting Germany to the point of war? I think there does exist a course intermediate between these two terrible extremes. It will require, if it is to be successful, great imagination, extreme rapidity of action, and united will. It may, even then, not succeed in arresting the car of Juggernaut; but at least it will convince the people of this country that their sufferings are being endured for purposes more lasting than our imperial purposes and for rights more fundamental than the privilege of inherited power.

How is this alternative to be created? In the first place we must convince the National Socialist Party leaders that Britain is determined to resist at any cost any further attempts on their part to impose their military domination over Europe. In the second place we must offer to the German people such peace terms as will convince them that, so far from desiring to throttle or to destroy them, we are prepared to make wide sacrifices in the cause of a general settlement. We should thus offer them (1) an agreed revision of the Treaty of Versailles and the abolition above all of the war-guilt clause. (2) Economic and financial assistance such as will assist Germany to obtain raw materials without harsh internal restrictions and will facilitate upon an agreed basis the need for Germany's commercial expansion. (3) The placing of African colonies under a general mandatory system such as will at once give equal commercial and emigration opportunity and eventually provide for some share in administration. (4) The reconstruction of the old League of Nations in such a manner as will enable Germany to co-operate with that body in free and equal partnership.

In return for this we should ask for only one thing, namely, a limitation of armaments according to the political needs of each European country. This is absolutely essential, since so long as Germany is under the impression that it is physically more powerful than any possible combination of other Powers, then no faith can be placed in its assurances or promises. The supremacy of power, in other words, must be transferred to the community and not exercised by any single member of the community. Without such transference, anarchy is inevitable; yet once that transference is effected the way is open for some federation of Europe upon lines such as will command the support of all reasonable men.

Rain After Fire

W. P. M.

How fierce in the forest the ravage of fire,
From the heat little creatures run choking,
And the birds fly distracted escaping the pyre,—
Then all the vast barrens lie smoking.

By the pattering rain the embers are quenched,
On the blackened tree-trunks it plashes;
The branches that smoked in the fury are drenched,
And new soil is formed from the ashes.

Life rises responsive to sunlight and rain,
Soon the purple of fire-weed is showing;
And fluttering poplars are filling the plain,
They whisper to all zephyrs blowing.

Song-sparrows are perching among the green leaves,
And crows fly above them surveying;
The thrush tolls his bell on dewy eves,
The children come joyful a-Maying.

How wanton the wrack from the chance-kindled fire,
How kindly is Nature restoring;
How gracious the birds returning to quire,
And the green trees God's sunlight adoring.

Behind Russo-German Rapprochement

Some Historic Precedents for the Latest Diplomatic Coup Which Show Why Observers Are "Astonished but Not Surprised"

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ewing Galloway, © W. B. Redmayne

FROM BERLIN TO MOSCOW IS A LONG JUMP ON THE MAP, BUT IDEOLOGICALLY THE DISTANCE IS NOT SO FAR

Unter den Linden, Looking Toward Historic Brandenburger Tor, and (Right) the Kremlin, Soviet Capitol, Once the Winter Palace of the Czars. The Old Monarchial Emblems Better Symbolize the Similarity of Present Ideologies Than the Newer Insignia of the Two Totalitarian Régimes

ACROSS THE DIPLOMATIC MAP of Europe, Germany and Russia are walking arm in arm. It is an amazing spectacle, but it has happened before.

Stalin and Hitler took a cue from the Iron Chancellor and timed their moves with a deftness which Bismarck himself might envy. They raised the old spectre of uniting the potential strength of Moscow and Berlin as a counterweight to the uniting forces of western Europe.

Yet there is something more. They have submerged their ideological differences to suit the convenience of the moment. And for this, too, there is revealing precedent.

Revealing things are not always written in the largest type. This was true in November, 1932. During those crisp, autumn days, Communists and National Socialists walked arm in arm down the streets of the German capital. A month before they had been fighting each other in the streets. A few weeks later they were at it again. Between times a common enemy and a common objective showed that ideologies may be only uniform-deep.

It does not matter that the common objective was only a three-cent wage rise and the common enemy was the Socialist trade union entrenched in the Berlin transit system. For here was presented another incident of the kind that has led every serious student of European affairs to weigh the possibility of a marriage of convenience between Communism and National Socialism.

* * *

For ideological differences have not interfered greatly with commercial relations between two countries whose economic pattern is complementary—Russia the supplier of raw materials; Germany the producer of machinery and industrial products.

Nor have political "notions" bothered the general staffs of the two countries, whose military experts have a record of extensive co-operation in the postwar period.

And what is less often recalled is the fact that, both before and since the Hitler regime, there has been a basic political co-operation between Berlin and Moscow. There have been disagreements and difficulties. There have been insults and propaganda. But one of the early diplomatic acts of the Hitler Government was to renew a treaty of friendship with Russia.

Thus to announcement of Russo-German nonaggression plans, it is reasonably accurate to apply the phrase, credited to a French diplomatist:

"We are astonished, but not surprised."

* * *

The extent to which an "inverted axis" would recast alignments in Europe is something which cannot be dogmatically predicted. But the situation recalls an assessment of Russia's role in Europe, contained in a secret memorandum attributed to the British Foreign Office.

The validity of that memorandum has been confirmed and confuted by various historians. Its "text" was published in newspapers in 1925. Its contents have been quoted in an effort to prove that Britain's alignment of Western powers, in the Locarno treaties of that year, was directed against Russia.

Be that as it may, the memorandum provides an interesting comment which can be applied to the situation in recent days.

"Europe is divided today into three main elements," the memorandum read, "the victors, the vanquished, and Russia. The Russian problem, that incessant though shapeless menace, can be stated only as a problem; it is impossible to foresee what effect the development of Russia will have on the future stability of Europe. . . ."

Only a few days ago, the world would have been divided, not into victors and vanquished, but into aggressors, nonaggressors, and Russia. Today that "incessant though shapeless" problem has taken new forms. Enigmatic aspects remain. But from the Russian side, as well as from the German, there are considerations—other than politics, commerce, and military necessity—which make the potentiality of temporary co-operation of Berlin and Moscow a continuing factor in diplomatic equations.

For while there are ideological differences, there are certain similarities which bring the two countries together. These are similarities of method, more than of concept or philosophy. One is that both regimes are founded upon force. Another is that both hold their positions through the use of almost unlimited terror. And still another is that, regardless of their protestations, neither regime places respect for the role of the individual citizen upon a basis where public sentiment or opinion weighs in the determination of immediate policies.

The rule by the minority group, the development of a "single party" system, the contempt for parliamentary procedure, the use of a strident nationalism, and the pressure against established religion—all of these are methods which both dictatorships find useful. It would be misreading the situation to say that these things form the basis of a permanent co-operation. But they establish an atmosphere in which sudden united action for a given purpose springs readily to the hand of the Kremlin and the Wilhelmstrasse.

This does not mean that no practical differences exist. The German campaign against bolshevism is not to be forgotten overnight. The Reich's eastward aspirations may be withheld for a time, but the declaration of Reichsführer Hitler, made at the Nuremberg Party Congress in 1936, was recalled the instant word of the German-Russian nonaggression plan was heard: "If we had the Urals . . . Siberia . . . the Ukraine, National Socialist Germany would be swimming in surplus prosperity."

Similarly Brest-Litovsk is not to be forgotten. The treaty itself, by which Germany and Russia concluded their separate peace, was twice set aside. It was abrogated by the Allied victory. It was formally renounced between Russia and Germany in 1922. But it stands as a written record of the aspirations of Teutonic expansionists—a record in which Russia was stripped of a third of her land and population.

Thus there are always three factors—the forces of attraction, the differences, and the expediencies of the moment. The point is that too often, only the differences and the expediencies have been weighed.

The situation which brought co-operation between the military forces of the two countries may be used to illustrate this point. After the Rapallo treaty of 1922, in which Germany and Russia linked themselves together in protest against their mutual ostracism, the Russian and German general staffs began a significant working agreement.

* * *

Germany—forbidden by the Versailles treaty from maintaining anything but a nominal military establishment—made use of schools and plants on Soviet soil. Existence of the actual agreement to this effect is debated. But the fact of the co-operation is well established. Some authorities contend that it continued until as late as 1935. Others contend that the agreement lapsed in 1927, after its public "revelation."

Meanwhile, Russia was in need of military technicians just as Germany needed training outlets. German experts played a large part in the designing of the Red Army. They had a field for a good deal of practical experience. And in the Reich a "pro-Russian" school of thought continued within the General Staff—a school regarding Poland as the potential enemy and Russia as the "back door to be left open" in the traditional Bismarckian manner.

Then in sharp contrast to this working arrangement—known and tolerated by

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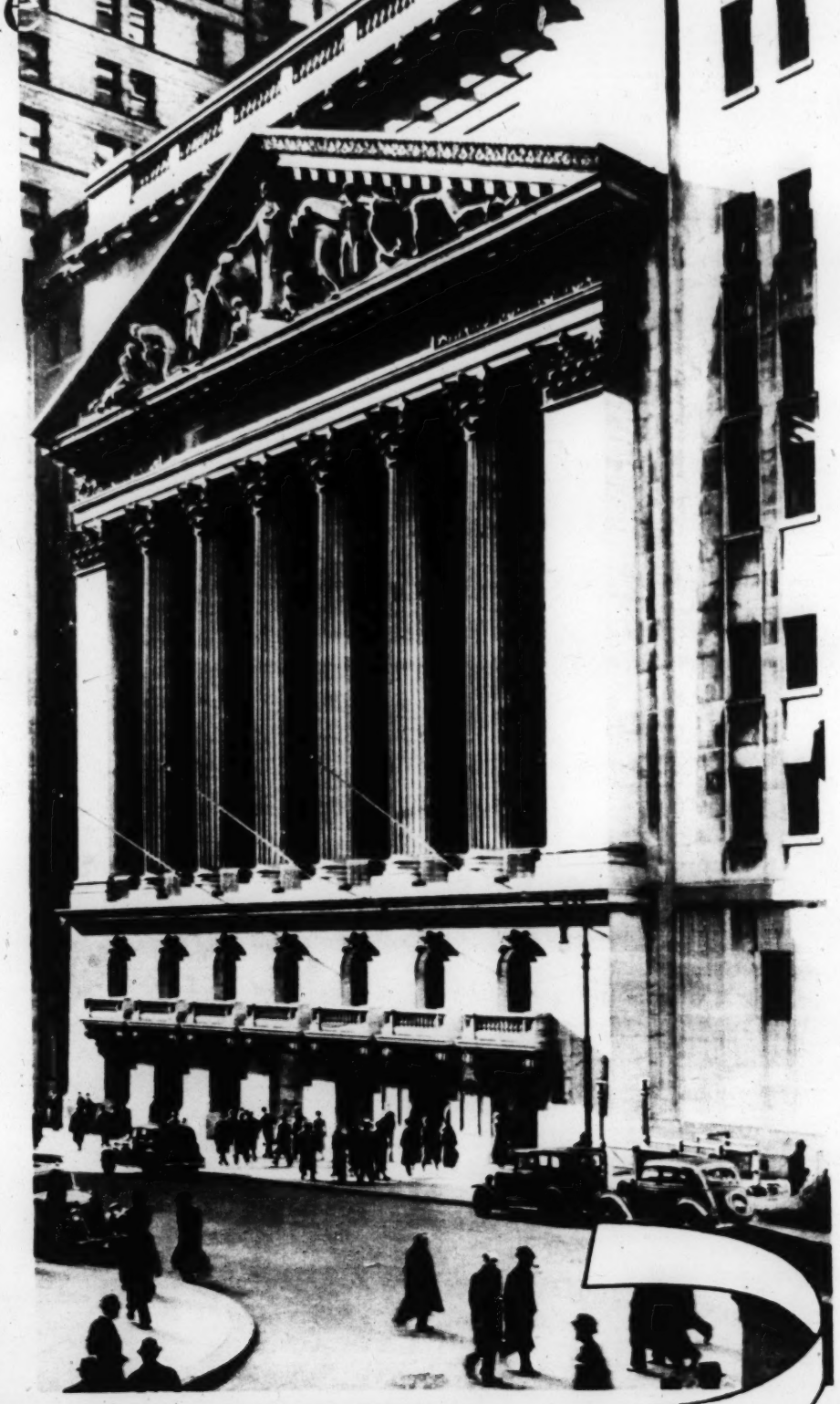
Wall Street, New Style

Feeling That It Is Largely Misunderstood, the New York Stock Exchange Seeks Variously for a Renewal of Public Confidence

By Harold M. Fleming

New York Financial Correspondent, The Christian Science Monitor



OUTSIDE, IT'S THE SAME, BUT INSIDE THINGS ARE DIFFERENT

"WILL YOU TELL ME," asked the tall, Western woman with the critical eye, "where the seats are?"

"The word 'seats,'" explained the patient New York Stock Exchange guide as he stepped to the railing of the visitors' gallery, "is purely metaphorical. A seat is merely a membership. You will identify the members in the seeming confusion below you, partly by their lack of uniforms, partly by their worried appearance. They each own a seat, which is merely permission to buy and sell on the floor below you without paying anyone a commission. These seats, or privileges, sold for as high as $475,000 in the good old days of 1929, but are now available to buyers approved by the Exchange for the trifling sum of around $60,000."

"That's very interesting," said the out-of-state visitor, "and now will you point out the short-sellers to me."

"Short-sellers," said the guide, "are practically a vanishing race. There are few of them to be seen on the floor today. But any member may sell short at any time, within rigid rules, if he can find a buyer, and some of those very men whom you see below you at this moment may be selling short."

"How exciting," said the New York Stock Exchange's 48,500th visitor during 1939, "and now will you explain to me what those topless hives full of clerks are for."

"Those are 'posts,' madam," explained the patient guide; "each stock is traded at a particular post. Look over there to the lower left and you will see three men the center of a group. One has just poured water into another's pocket. That is the U. S. Steel post; those men are specialists; and they are playing practical jokes because business is dull and they don't want to feel gloomy."

"Specialists?" queried the beneficiary of the new Exchange rule permitting visitors to the gallery without member escort, "what are specialists?"

"A specialist," explained the imaginary perfect guide, "is a man who can stand and take it. He specializes in a particular stock, and is always ready to buy or sell it for himself or customers—at a price. When the market goes up he sells and when it goes down he buys, and that helps to keep the price steady."

"Is that so?" said the visitor.

"In theory," explained the guide.

"How does he know," asked the woman who had come all the way from Iowa to Wall Street to find out where her husband's margin account had disappeared to in 1930, "what prices to make?"

"First," said the guide, glancing at the queue awaiting their turn to enter the gallery, "he looks at the tape. Then he listens to the prices being quoted in the crowd round him. Then he looks at his little book to see what standing offers and bids he has. Then he remembers something about the company's last earning statement. Lastly, he consults his sixth sense. Then he quotes a price."

"How long does that take?"

"About a second. And now, madam, may I suggest you come back this afternoon and I will explain the odd-lot business, the 'garage,' the 'mad-house' where they trade bonds, the quotations recording system, and a thousand other interesting details of this greatest of world's security markets. . . ."

Thus ended one of the nearly 50,000 visits to the gallery of the New York Stock Exchange made since, for the first time in its history, it opened the gallery to the general public without other requirement than orderly behavior, shortly after the World's Fair opened in New York.

And the liberalization of the gallery rules is but one of many innovations which the present Exchange administration has made in order to improve a public reputation much damaged since the booming days of 1929.

Within a few weeks busy door-bell ringers will be interviewing people in representative parts of the United States, polling them on pointed questions about what they think about the New York Stock Exchange. The Exchange has hired a professional agency to find out what the public actually thinks about it. The poll will be conducted by the same man who directs the periodic polls in Fortune magazine.

A third new step in Exchange public relations has been taken recently with the liberalization of rules on member advertising. The London Stock Exchange does not allow its members to advertise; New York has heretofore restricted members' advertising to what is locally called the "tombstone" form—giving merely name, address, membership, telephone number, and a few more impersonal details. Suddenly this year the Public Relations Committee permitted—nay, even encouraged—member firms to advertise in any modern and interesting form they chose, subject only to the limitations of truth, good taste, and Exchange once-over. So far only Fenner & Beane, J. S. Bache & Company, and a few others in less conspicuous form, have acted on this, but it is expected that whenever business picks up there will be more.

The spur to these novel steps is, of course, hard times and public disapproval. Some people here have said in recent months that business couldn't be any worse in Wall Street, though that has been said over and over in recent years, and still it has managed to get worse. It has been estimated that there were 100,000 employees of Stock Exchange member firms in 1929. There were about 47,300 at the begininng of 1938. Since then, 10,000 more employees are estimated to have been let go. That all means that about two out of every three 1929 desks are now vacant. Wall Street is one of the country's depressed areas.

Wall Street employers have suffered like Wall Street labor. Exchange seats sell at about an eighth their boom prices. The only aggregate figures ever published on stock broker earnings were those put on the record of the Pecora investigation. They showed that in 1929 the big houses were earning millions. At that time they needed average volume of around 1,500,000 shares to break even on expenses, but average volume actually ran around 3,800,000 shares. Economies cut that average break-even point to round 1,200,000 in 1938 and around 1,000,000 today, but volume this year to date has averaged only a little over 500,000 shares a day. Only a few little houses with trifling investment in wires, office space, etc., can make money at this level.

And the Exchange itself has been hit. For 1938 it reported—after economy had been the watchword for two years—a net loss of $1,500,000 after all charges, the worst on record.

This is largely the story of actual business loss. The loss of public prestige has been as bad. The stock market was the cynosure round which whirled the paper fortunes of 1929, and when it collapsed a good part of the population thought of it as a maelstrom or sink-drain down which their fortunes were sucked. In 1933 the Pecora investigation published to the world what had theretofore been known only to the financial cognoscenti of abuses, fast practices, and confidence games. Most of these have been recently retold by Justice Pecora in "Wall Street Under Oath." The notion was born that a Washington bureau ought to keep the stock market pure, and the Securities and Exchange Commission became policeman. The prestige of the Exchange administration was finally shattered by the peculations which sent Richard Whitney to Sing Sing Prison and the SEC was then able to force through a complete political revolution in Exchange administration.

Since then change has been fast. The internal administration of the Exchange

(Continued on page 15)

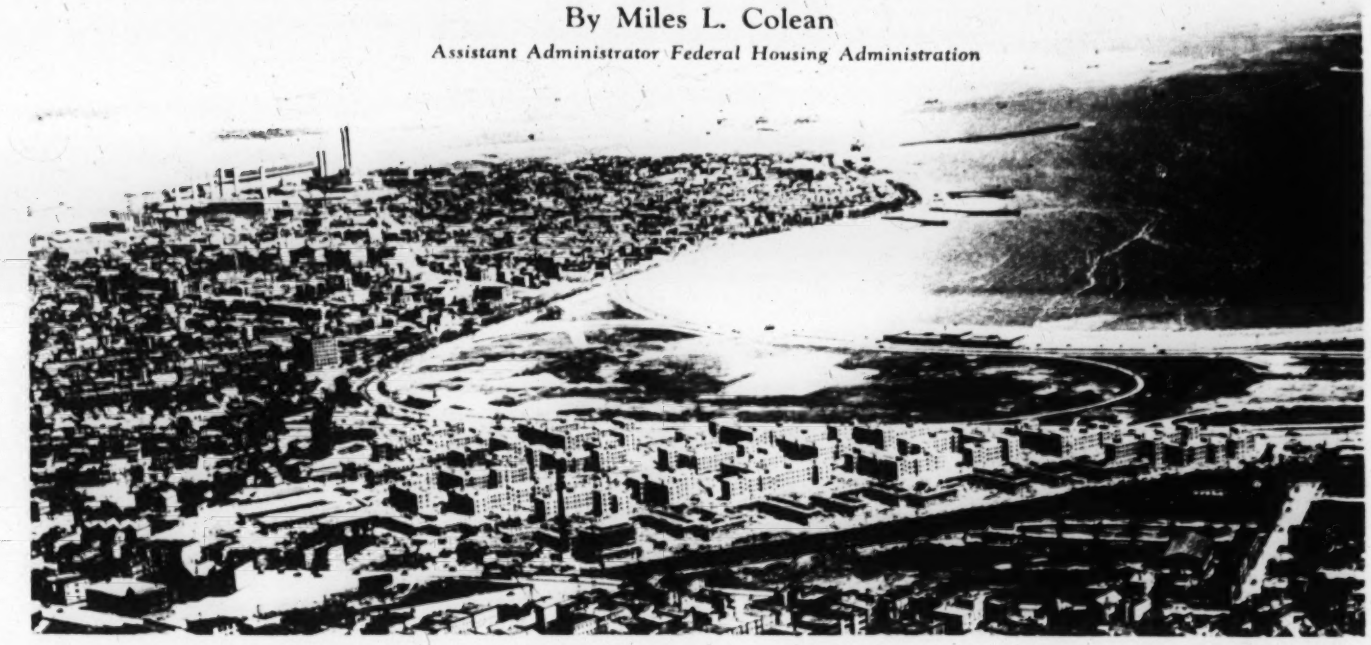
Keystone , Acme

Entrance to the New York Stock Exchange; and a Bustling Scene (Above) as Men on the Trading Floor Encounter a Sudden Flood of Bidding in an Unexpected July Upsurge

Housing at the Crossroads

By Miles L. Colean

Assistant Administrator Federal Housing Administration



DWELLING CONSTRUCTION during past months has been a leader in recovery. Spurred by an accumulating shortage and governmental assistance, it has risen from a low point in 1934 of approximately 55,000 units representing probably $200,000,000, to a production which during 1939 may exceed 400,000 units, for more than $1,500,000,000. This improvement has seemed particularly encouraging, since it has run ahead of recovery in many other types of industrial enterprise.

Even judged by past performance, the present volume of building is impressive. The boom years, which reached a peak of some 900,000 units in 1925, of course, greatly exceeded this; but no one is likely to contend that such production was healthy. Compared, however, with the average volume over a series of active years, the conclusion may be not unwarrantably drawn that we are again approaching a normal level of production. Similarly, it may be contended that we have again reached a fairly normal absorption, and that for the moment our building economy is in a fair degree of balance.

These assumptions are made in view of the present structure of the industry, and of the type of dwelling which at present it is capable of producing. The various statements of housing need, some even exceeding the volume reached at the peak of the boom, offer no realistic goal (unless the disasters of another such boom are to be encountered), for they ignore the present capabilities of the industry.

It may be said that unless a considerable change is made which will permit the industry to produce for much lower-priced markets than it can reach today, or unless the Government steps in to bridge to a greater degree, the gap between need and paying ability, through guarantee, subsidy, or otherwise, no spectacular change in the rate of increase in volume is to be contemplated immediately.

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of the home building industry today is its intense localism. While certain materials and equipment manufacturers operate on a national scale, construction is carried on almost exclusively by local units. There are few house builders who operate except within a restricted radius—usually reaching not far beyond the confines of one city. Even the national manufacturers become localized in their distributing process, operating through dealers who are similarly restricted. Labor is organized so strictly on a local basis that its national leaders can establish no policies nor make any binding agreements for it.

* * *

A second notable characteristic is the small size of the average producing unit. The building industry may be considered a last refuge of the small producer. Testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee revealed that there was less concentration of assets in the construction industry than in any other major activity, including agriculture. This condition is even more striking in connection with the part of the construction industry dealing with housing. The Census of Construction of 1929 indicated that the dominant factor in house building was a group of more than 113,000 small contractors with an average annual volume of business somewhat under $9,000. A large-scale producer, according to the same survey, would be one producing an average of 50 dwelling units a year.

A third characteristic is that, in spite of its localism and the smallness of its producing units, the industry has been able to exercise a considerable degree of restriction to free competition. This has been accomplished through arrangements of various kinds: protective agreements between dealers and manufacturers, trade union restrictions, arrangements between sub-contractors in which labor unions may be involved. Many limitations, which lacking any engineering justification serve only to restrict competition, have been written into building codes.

These fundamental characteristics are rarely given the emphasis they deserve in discussions of the housing problem. They are rarely even discussed, or, if so, they are accepted as integral to the industry, and inevitable, with the same conservatism that the antique methods and materials still in general use are accepted.

Beginning with the founding of the Federal Home Loan Bank System in 1932, many great public benefits have derived from the seven-year period of active interest in housing on the part of the Government. The several measures adopted during that period, however, did not in any way affect, or were they intended to affect, the internal workings of the construction industry. These measures accepted the industry for what it was, and considered its special problems to be beyond the sphere of Federal jurisdiction. In 1933 and 1934, moreover, there were housing problems that were even more serious than that of the industry itself.

The system of mortgage finance was enmired. The poor of the nation were wretchedly housed. It was to these situations that the Federal Government addressed itself, with a degree of success that can readily be judged by the accomplishments of the agencies set up. Neither laws nor agencies may be properly criticized for leaving unsolved problems with which they did not propose to deal. On the other hand, the fact that more has not been accomplished may be better understood if the admittedly partial character of the Government's approach is realized. A brief summary of the Federal program should, therefore, be revealing.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the first of the "housing" agencies, has increased the security of shareholders in building and loan associations, and has expanded the activity of such associations not only by providing borrowing facilities but by pumping large amounts of new capital into member institutions. Through its subsidiary, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, it conducted a vast salvaging of past mortgage lending—an operation essential to restoration of real estate and building. All measures relating to the Board, however, were strictly financial measures, aimed at correcting serious defects in the then existing methods of home finance. They did not presume to touch other phases of the housing situation.

The law which in 1934 established the Federal Housing Administration, while again basically a financial measure, was much broader in scope. By providing for all types of lending institutions a system for insuring mortgage loans made by them, it diminished one of the important cost-creating risks in housing—the lender's risk, which in large part arises from the disorganized state of the construction business. It has contributed in lowering interest rates, or the cost of money, to the lowest figure the country has known so far.

* * *

The Federal Housing Administration has exerted influence in other ways. It has firmly established the long-term, fully amortized mortgage, thus increasing the stability of relationship between the borrower and lender. Through improving and standardizing methods of appraisal it has created elements of security and stability where both have been lacking; and, by establishing minimum standards of construction, it has introduced a measure of control over the irresponsibility arising from the disorganized state of the industry. It has advanced research to decrease the uncertainty in judging housing demand. In these ways, it has done much to overcome the effects of the present industrial structure; but again it has, unavoidably, left untouched the structure itself.

The third major governmental effort, the law which founded the United States Housing Authority, approached the housing situation in quite a different direction. It faced the need for providing better housing for the underpriviliged, a demand which could wait upon no deferred hope that, in course of time, private enterprise might so reorganize itself as to fulfill its broadest social usefulness. The law, therefore, provided, through the granting of housing subsidies, for the assumption of those costs which arise from the disabilities of the industry. It was frankly based upon the acceptance as a fact that the industry had failed to do its job, and that its present possibilities must be supplemented by a more direct

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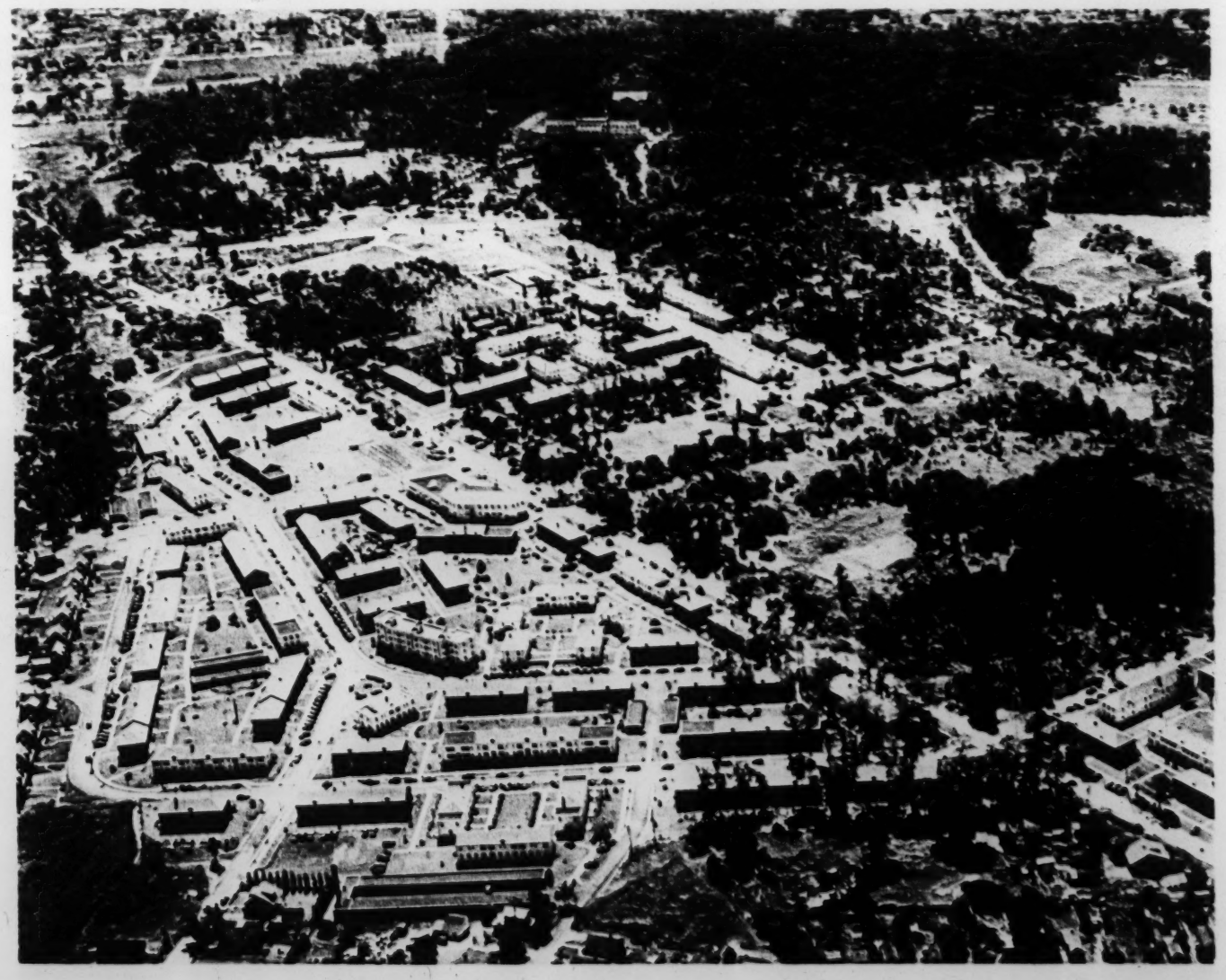

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ADVENTURES IN HOUSING

Buckingham Communities, Inc., at Arlington, Va., and the Old Harbor Village (Upper) Undertaken by the Government in Boston

First Soldier of France

General Gamelin Carries On a Family Tradition of Military Service and Is Custodian of Strategic Lessons of the World War

By William Henry Chamberlin

Wide World

THE NUMBER ONE SOLDIER OF THE FRENCH ARMY

General Gamelin Inspects a British Tank During a Recent Visit to Aldershot, and at Strasbourg Citizens Gave Gamelin an Ovation as He (Central Figure in the Upper Picture) Watched the "March Past" of the Divisions of the Mulhouse Garrison

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of National Defense, President of the Supreme War Council, the highest French military institution, prospective generalissimo of the Allied land forces in the event of another European war, General Maurice Gamelin stands out today as the first soldier of France. His is in an illustrious line of succession that stretches back to the great military leaders of the French monarchy, such as Turenne and Conde, that includes Napoleon and his galaxy of brilliant marshals, many of them new men of the Revolution, and that ends with such names of the World War as Foch, Joffre, Weygand and Petain.

Maurice Gamelin comes of a family of which many members have been prominent in the military service. He was born on Sept. 20, 1872, in a house on the old-fashioned, aristocratic Boulevard Saint-Germain, which is located opposite to the Ministry of War. Many of his ancestors, especially on his mother's side, come from the northeastern provinces of France, a fact which is not without significance for his temperament.

It is the Frenchman of the South and the West who usually possesses the traditional Latin expansiveness of temperament. The man from the eastern marches of the country is more apt to be cool, reserved, even somewhat austere. Two historical illustrations of this tendency, two personalities very different in other respects, are Robespierre and Poincare, both of whom came from the eastern provinces. A trait of General Gamelin's character, which is noted by all his military collaborators, is his extraordinary self-mastery, his ability to face any emergency without losing his head.

It is also noteworthy that his great-uncle was the last governor of Strasbourg, before this city was lost to Germany as a result of the Franco-Prussian War, to return to France after the World War. It is only natural to assume that this fact helped to implant the memory of the lost provinces more firmly in the consciousness of the young soldier.

Maurice Gamelin entered Saint-Cyr, the French West Point, at the age of 19. Graduating with the rank of second lieutenant, he was first assigned to service in France's North African possessions, in Algiers and Tunis. There he was attached to the topographical service of the Army and specialized in drawing maps. No doubt this experience as a junior officer stands him in good stead now, when Italian Fascist spokesmen periodically emit threatening demands for Tunis and not a few military observers believe that North Africa will be an important front in the event of war.

M. Gamelin later joined the staff of General Joffre, who was commander-in-chief of the French Army at the outbreak of the World War. Always a close student of technical military problems, Maurice Gamelin had recognized [illegible] before the beginning of hostilities [illegible] danger of a German thrust through Belgium. It was he who wrote the draft of the famous Order No. 2 which prepared the way for the victory of the Marne.

M. Gamelin was in active service throughout the war, being promoted through various stages to the rank of brigadier-general. He was the commander of the Ninth Division at the time of the 1918 Allied offensive. One of his most brilliant exploits was during the period of Ludendorff's great offensive of March, 1918, when the communication between the French and British sectors of the front was almost broken. Faced with greatly superior German forces, which were beginning to encircle his division, Gamelin was obliged to choose between these alternatives: to retreat immediately, with inevitable severe losses, or to hold out until evening, when the retreat could be accomplished with a minimum of losses. On the other hand, failure to hold out would have meant the smashing of the division. Gamelin chose the more daring course, kept his headquarters in close proximity to the front lines, and coolly invited some British generals from the neighboring sector to dinner. That his plan succeeded is evident from the terms of the citation which he received after this action:

"General Gamelin, thrown into battle under the most difficult conditions, faced with an adversary very superior in numbers, has maneuvered skillfully and disputed the ground step by step during three days of desperate battles. Later, having received reinforcements, he has repulsed for four days violent attacks, maintained his positions intact and contributed, in large measure, to bar to the enemy the road to Compiègne."

After the war ended, General Gamelin's experience outside of France was enlarged by two foreign missions on which he was engaged. The first of these was to Brazil, where it was desired to counteract German influence, and General Gamelin was considered the most suitable head of a French military mission.

Later, toward the end of 1925, he took charge of operations against the Druses and other Syrian insurgents against French mandatory rule. This gave him a certain amount of experience in desert warfare and in combatting partisan operations.

Since 1930 General Gamelin has risen steadily to his present position as supreme commander of the French armed forces. Appointed assistant chief of the General Staff in 1930, he became chief of the General Staff and a member of the Supreme War Council in 1931. He replaced General Weygand as Vice-President of the Supreme War Council in 1935 and recently received the title of commander-in-chief of national defense. General Gamelin has made several trips to England during the period of more or less permanent crisis which set in with the spring of 1938. He has had much to do with the forging of close plans for the co-operation of the British and French forces in the event of war.

During the World War it took the Allies almost four years to sink their nationalist viewpoints in the interest of the common cause and to agree on the appointment of Marshal Foch as generalissimo. There has been more foresight in this connection at the present time. While no official announcement has been made, it is assumed on good authority that France, which has much the largest army of any of the prospective Allied powers, would be entitled to the nomination of the commander-in-chief for the land forces. Great Britain, as the stronger power on sea and in the air, would most probably appoint supreme commanders for these branches of the service.

It is understood that a similar arrangement has been made for the Far East, where the recent Singapore conference of British and French military, naval, and air officers has worked out plans for common action in the event of a Japanese attack. It is believed in Paris that the Allied forces in the Near East would come under a French commander, if only because of the political consideration that the Arab peoples may be expected to have more confidence in a French commander because of the prolonged struggle between the Arabs of Palestine and the British civil and military authorities.

General Gamelin is first and last a soldier, devoted to his profession. When he is not studying the complicated plans of operations which are required for a possible war on three continents, he is making trips of inspection. These have made him familiar with every branch of the French Army.

General Gamelin maintains the French soldier's tradition of remaining altogether outside of the political arena. Quiet and reserved in manner, he is inclined to discourage personal publicity. But something of his individuality is reflected in his public addresses. One of the latest of these was delivered on the battlefield of Verdun, on the occasion of the twenty-third anniversary of this costly victory of the World War. One could easily read an implied rebuke to hesitation and timidity in the closing sentence of this speech:

"With those who have fallen at Verdun we think that one will not gain the victory in hesitating before effort, just as one will not purchase respect by concessions to certain ambitions."

General Gamelin is a man of broad culture. He is familiar with Montaigne and the other French classical writers, as well as with the latest works on military science. In his speech at Verdun he recalled the fact that it was in this city, in 843, that the empire of Charlemagne was divided between his grandsons, which may be considered the beginning of the French and German nations.

A good example of the sober eloquence which frequently characterizes Gamelin's style in public addresses is the following passage in his speech at Verdun:

"We are all in agreement in proclaiming that the French nation, daughter of the Revolution, heir of its kings, as it has emerged from the vicissitudes of politics and war from 1792 until 1918, feels itself one and indivisible within its frontiers and desires nothing beyond them. Our empire itself is no mere matter of raw materials to be exploited. It is, according to an eloquent expression: 'the union of people which we have been able to rally around our flag and around our civilization.'"

Quoting the famous French statesman, Cardinal Richelieu, as having said: "I am resolved to do the impossible; I ask you to do as much," General Gamelin remarked that at Verdun officers and soldiers had "done the impossible."

In troubled times the French people are inclined to turn to the Army, based on universal liability to services, as to a stable national force which is apart from party squabbles and intrigues. Because General Gamelin is believed to incarnate the Army ideal of nonpolitical service to the state he enjoys vast prestige and respect among his countrymen, even though it is comparatively seldom that his name appears in the headlines.

Looking Forward With Labor

By Harlan Trott

THURSDAY THE GARDENER comes to mow and tidy up the grounds. Last Thursday he didn't show up. I could see how irked my friend must have been. It wasn't that the lawn around his new suburban home needed mowing after so much drought, but because the gardener had let him down. Now the fellow would come, likely as not, at a time when there was nobody home to tell him about the kultch waiting to be lugged out of the cellar, and waste his time going through the motions with a lawnmower.

What would I have done about it? Look up that Italian and see what was the big idea, which was just what my friend had done. The gardener told him in twisted English. It was this way. The grass didn't need cutting, so why should he come and take someone's money when there wasn't anything to do around. Maybe it will rain. Maybe next Thursday the grass will need cutting!

Sometimes it feels great to be wrong.

* * *

This episode points to a general fault in our approach to labor problems. Maybe a good many of us are wrong, and don't know it. Seeing labor as a cold, impersonal force that is continually putting industry out of kilter. Not seeing that labor is human. Not seeing the men for the mass.

If the employer-worker relationship of the pre-industrial era could have been carried over to the new age, there might never have been any cause to regard capital and labor as opposites which when they meet produce an explosion. How to reconcile these two indispensable forces, how to promote social justice within the framework of the present industrial system, are questions we can never really solve without taking into account the "human equation."

If there is any useful moral to be drawn from the story of that Italian worker it is to stress how necessary, and how mutually advantageous, is our willingness not merely to give but to expect fair treatment. Some may argue that this worker is an exception. But if that is so, it is perhaps largely because other workers are simply doing no more than what is expected of them. And whoever may feel that the integrity evidenced in contacts with the individual worker becomes diffused in the conduct of the mass will be heartened by this episode Joseph Gollomb relates in July's Atlantic Monthly:

> A unique reaction for a manufacturer to get from a militant labor leader was experienced by the Kahn Tailoring Company of Indianapolis. After a hard struggle the Amalgamated [Clothing Workers of America] signed up the shop. A year later [Sidney] Hillman received an urgent telegram from the head of the firm asking for a conference. He found the 64-year-old man pale and shaken. "Mr. Hillman, I wanted you to be the first to know that after 50 years of business we are liquidating. But it is not in the least the fault of the union and I will make a public statement to that effect.
>
> "The truth is we're overextended on inventory; I owe the banks $300,000 and they refuse to extend the loan."
>
> "Perhaps they will," Hillman offered, "if you tell them that the Amalgamated will advance $100,000 to tide you over. . . ."

* * *

"Because of the proportions which modern industry has attained, employers and employees are too often strangers to each other. Personal relations can be revived only through adequate representation of the employees. Representation is a principle which is fundamentally just and vital to the successful conduct of industry. It is not consistent for us as Americans to demand democracy in government and practice autocracy in industry. With the developments what they are in industry today, there is sure to come a progressive evolution from aristocratic single control, whether by capital, labor, or the state, to democratic, cooperative control by all three."

The words might be those of John L. Lewis. That they were spoken by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., shows how exact in theory is the basis of agreement in the relations between capital and labor today.

That Italian workman and his employer were strangers—until the worker's inherent honesty broke the spell. So likewise were the Kahn Tailoring Company and its workers—until the latter's intelligent leadership, recognizing that the welfare of the workers was bound up with the welfare of the employer, eventually saved the day.

* * *

In 1877, Henry Ward Beecher, highest-paid clergyman in the country, was telling his congregation that an oppressed working class was in the divine nature of things. That, "God has intended the great to be great and the little to be little." That, "the trade union, originated under the European system, destroys liberty. . . ."

This was 17 years before Congress passed a law making the first Monday in September an annual holiday for labor. That few today will openly dispute labor's right to "adequate representation" shows how far men have come along the path of social justice in the 45 years since that first, long September week end.

Labor's progress in the next 45 years is certain to be neither so painful nor so slow. We are learning all the time, and the struggles for reform growing out of the economic crisis of the last 10 years have accelerated the pace. We are being educated in many marvelous ways. We hear the Wagner Act debated in America's Town Meeting of the Air, and we have learned much if only we have sensed from the tone and substance of the arguments advanced on both sides that neither capital nor labor has an exclusive monopoly on an honest and intelligent understanding of industry's problems.

Through a press that is freer than any other press in the world, through an uncensored radio, we are better equipped to see and we are more willing than ever to see the other side.

Newsreels bring to our sight and hearing the tumult outside the factory gate and along the picket lines. And all the counter propaganda in the world will not prevail against it. We see men and women tormented into riot, and clubbed and shot by the private armies of a few industrial diehards. And we see the lawlessness, too, of unionism on a sit-down.

Reports such as that summing up the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee's investigation of industry's interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively exert a powerful influence in this expanding and improving process of public enlightenment. Though much is said against policies designed to protect the vested interests of business, there is still something more that can be said about the efforts which labor's vested interests—particularly in the building trades unions—have made in keeping prices up by keeping wages up, and in creating an artificial scarcity of jobs.

Lambert, U. S. Dept. of Interior

Thus when a leading citizen speaks out against "autocracy in industry" we know more generally than ever before that not only does that mean the autocracy of the corporate board room, but the autocracy of labor leadership, too, such as restricts the workers' choice of representation in the United Mine Workers Union.

The scope and accuracy of this essential process in self-education is matched by the desire of Congress to detect and its readiness to reflect public reactions to developments in the labor field. This should be a warning to labor to straighten out affairs within its own house, and a reminder for the rank and file of union workers to join in this trend toward general self-enlightenment.

Few will underestimate the bigness of the job capital and labor still have cut out for them in that "progressive evolution to democratic, co-operative control" of industry. No one looking backward to all that has been achieved since that first Labor Day in 1894 will doubt that men can reach the goal by reasonable means. How well we succeed depends largely on how much we recognize the human factor in the problem. And certainly it is no job for strangers to tackle together.

New York,

IN THE LOBBY of a small New York hotel a group of women were sitting on a divan, silent for the time being, on their faces a mildly blank look, as if they were all thinking, "What next?" One finally spoke:

"I just *love* the Fair, and I want to go back again; but not for a few days at least. There *must* be something we can do in New York for a day or two that we could take more easily for a change!"

I hesitated. Normally, I find it very difficult to muster sufficient courage to speak to strangers, probably because a New England reserve leaves me tongue-tied with embarrassment when some other and warmer heritage stirs me with an eagerness for adventure. Here, however, was an opportunity to be a fairy godmother, and I just couldn't resist it. Apparently even a New Englander has to strut a bit when given a chance, for I took a deep breath, stepped up to the group, and heard myself faintly asking if I might make a suggestion. I think I expected to be greeted with suspicion and told they didn't need a guide, because I was completely unprepared for the warm and friendly eagerness with which the group moved over and made room for me on the divan.

* * *

I now have six firm friends from Texas and the Middle West, and through them others who apparently had a problem similar to theirs when in New York. In fact, there seem to be countless visitors to the city who do not want to shop continually, or "do" the museums and galleries, and who weary even of the movies, the theaters, and the night clubs. This, then, is my answer to those who have already asked, and to others who may wish to know, what one can do effortlessly in New York while resting between visits to the Fair or waiting 72 hours between a train from the coast and a boat to Europe.

It won't offer anything to those strangers who want to probe the wonders and mysteries of Manhattan Island. It won't interest those passionate pilgrims who look to New York as an exciting Mecca. For these, there are many complete, satisfying and even fascinating guides to the city; such as: Will Irwin's most delightful "Highlights of Manhattan"; Clara E. Laughlin's pocket size but thorough "So You're Visiting New York City!"; Felix Riesenberg's grand "Portrait of New York"; Helen Worden's comprehensive "Here Is New York"; Hulbert Footner's "New York, City of Cities"; the excellent book just issued by the Federal Writers' Project, "New York Panorama," and "The New York Guide."

This New York I give you is just a satisfying oasis for those who thirst for rest—who want to relax and recover their breath between periods of more exciting adventure; but it may also open

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rk, the Inexhaustible

By Natalie Gordon

up new and delightful vistas of enjoyment to those who find themselves surfeited with sightseeing.

Mine is a sitter's paradise, and little effort is required for any one of the pleasures I recommend. Most of them, in fact, you take on the waters in and around New York, where fresh winds blow and the sound and feel of moving water is itself a soothing balm. If you have a full day to spare, I know of no more delightful trip than the boat which makes a complete circuit of Manhattan Island. The famous sky line, the magnificent Hudson and Palisades, the East River with its bridges and fascinating river craft—all these may be yours from a deck chair and with no more effort than that of getting to the Battery, from which point, in the summer, the boats leave twice daily —at 10.30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The Battery offers a choice of several easy and effortless diversions and you can enjoy them all in one day, if you wish, as well as the sail around Manhattan Island. There is the Aquarium. Of course, this involves a bit of walking; but it's really a lolling ramble, after all, for you lean on the rail and commune with the penguins, rejoice with the seals in their play, and are encouraged into complete inertia by the slow undulation of the multi-colored tropical fishes. You even forget to remember that this same building, now given over to fish, was once a fort; then, later, as Castle Garden, it was the scene of a gala reception to Lafayette, and of the triumphant debut of Jenny Lind.

Outside the Aquarium, in Battery Park, I have idled away in happy oblivion endless hours just watching the seagulls rise and dip, or the great transatlantic liners slip past and momentarily blot out my thought-provoking panorama. Often I've wondered from what port a ship has hailed. Now a signboard has been placed in the park for those who, like myself, may be stirred to imaginative speculation. The ship, its home port, and its hour of passing are given for the curious.

* * *

Briefly, in passing, let me add that anyone who would like to board a foreign ship in port can do so merely by noting in the newspapers when one is due to sail and getting to the dock a couple of hours ahead of that time. You need no pass to go on board, and it is always much more exciting to see the ship at this time. Otherwise, by applying at the company's office, a pass may be obtained for a guided tour through the ship at any time she is in port.

Now back to the Battery, for it still offers two lovely diversions which I haven't mentioned. One is a boat trip to Bedloe Island and the Statue of Liberty. Boats leave the Battery every half hour in the summer from 9 to 6, and every hour on the hour in winter, from 9 to 4. If you like, you can climb the 167 stairs inside the statue; but I have always been content to make the brief round trip in the boat and let others get the inside facts on Liberty.

The other Battery diversion is a 20-minute ferry trip to Staten Island. The boats leave every 10 minutes. If the day is uncomfortably warm, there is no better way to cool off, and you will get a superb view of Lower Manhattan. I prefer this view even to the sky line along the Hudson. If you do, too, then go some evening at twilight to the roofs of the Bossert or the Prince George Hotels in Brooklyn. Get a table facing the harbor and, as the sunset glow floods the western sky, watch the skyscrapers turn from gleaming silver gray to jet black silhouettes against the deepening horizon. New York will strike to your heart with all its magic and leave you spellbound and breathless; but will seem all the lovelier, I am confident, because it becomes a world detached, apart, as you look at it from across the bay.

Other delightful boat trips can be taken from the foot of West Forty-second Street —a more focal point, perhaps, if your time as well as your energy is limited. The sightseeing yacht Marilda makes three trips daily around Manhattan Island, leaving at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m., and a guide acquaints you with places of interest as you make the circuit. On every day except Sunday, you can take—also from Forty-second Street —a Hudson River Day Line boat to Poughkeepsie, to Bear Mountain, or to West Point, and this same line conducts a three-hour moonlight cruise (7 p. m. from West Forty-second Street and 8 p. m. from West 125th Street) up the Hudson to the George Washington Bridge and then back around the Battery and up the East River under eight great bridges. You can dine and dance on board, or, better, just sit comfortably on deck and watch the lights of Manhattan and see the World's Fair fireworks in the distance. You will feel the swirling waters of Hell Gate shake the boat and you will be glad you are riding the waves, not swimming them.

* * *

This almost exhausts New York's water possibilities for recreation. There is always Central Park and its lake for those who would like to propel their own craft. You can row yourself around with a lazy dip of the oars which will disturb only the ducks, and boats may be rented from morning until midnight. While you are in the Park you may want to visit the Fifty-ninth Street Zoo; but you would have to walk a bit. And while you are in that vicinity you might take a peep at the fountain in front of the Plaza Hotel, for it is here that the few cabbies still left in New York bring their horses for water, and gather to swap yarns of those bright days before the motorcar became popular.

If you crave the sea and the sands, Jones Beach—thanks to Robert Moses's vision and energy—offers an incomparable stretch of immaculate resort than which there is no finer. From New York, it is a two-hour trip by automobile, or one hour and a half by train from Pennsylvania Station to Wantagh and bus to the beach. Be sure to buy your bus ticket at the Pennsylvania Station when you buy your train ticket.

* * *

For those who want to just sit and ponder, but wish to do it out of doors, there are several lovely havens less central but more intimate than Central Park. The Cloisters, a branch of the Metropolitan Museum, at Fort Tryon Park, houses a collection of rare art treasures. The building itself sits on the highest ground in Manhattan, and there one can look down upon the George Washington Bridge and over the Hudson River. It is one of the most beautiful retreats in New York.

Inwood Hill Park is another—with its magnificent trees, natural rocks and hills and water. Carl Schultz Park on the East River, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth Streets, is an entrancing place to sit and watch the freighters, the barges, the tugs—commercial and pleasure craft of every variety and size—ply their busy course up and down the river. One soon learns that the smaller the craft, the louder and more blatant seems the whistle, as though the little ones had a me-too complex!

There are those who may prefer their pleasures without water, and for these I would recommend a Gray or Blue Line Bus summer tour. They take you over Upper or Lower Manhattan, or both if you want an all-day tour. The Gray Line one includes luncheon on the Eighty-sixth floor of the Empire State Building and a steamer ride to the Statue of Liberty. And a Fifth Avenue bus will give you New York from Washington Square to Washington Heights and carry you along the Hudson for a stretch on Riverside Drive.

Remembering the behest "not to educate, please," I have made no mention of the various museums, exhibits and galleries in which one can sit for profitable hours, with no more walking than one wishes; but New York, in one small gallery, offers so rare a privilige in the way of satisfying treasures housed in such restful and appealing loveliness, that I offer it as a place where, with no effort, one may find peace as well as aesthetic profit. This is the Frick collection, a gift to New York from the late Henry Clay Frick, at 1 East Seventieth Street, formerly Mr. Frick's residence. Among other and many notable paintings and rare works of art are some of Whistler's finest portraits. Closed during August and all Mondays and holidays, the gallery is otherwise open and free to the public every day.

* * *

Another sit-down treat is the Hayden Planetarium, at Eighty-first Street and Central Park West, where one can sit in cool darkness and see a parade of the stars illustrated by a lecturer whose voice is as delightful and soothing as the temperature. The lectures occur at various scheduled hours during the day, and the exact time can be obtained from your hotel or the daily papers.

Speaking of daily papers reminds me of Times Square. You will inevitably find yourself at some time within that mad, exciting and thrilling section of Broadway, front Forty-second and Forty-seventh Streets, and I hope it will be at night and preferably near midnight. As you look up at the myriad electric signs flashing their sales messages, one moving band of light running around the Times Building will catch your eye and spell out the highlights of that day's world events. But at midnight, the banded lights go out. You may feel alone and strange in a strange city. Then suddenly the sign lights up once more and floods your heart with warmth—a friendly sign, whose moving lights spell out:

The New York Times Wishes You Goodnight!

You feel strange no longer. New York is yours!

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Among the New Books

The Psalms and the Book of Job

The Book of Psalms. According to the Eastern Version. Translated from Original Aramaic Sources by George M. Lamsa. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman Co.
The Psalms in Human Life, by Rowland E. Prothero, M. V. O. (Lord Ernle). London: John Murray. 3s. 6d. net.
The Book of Job, Interpreted. Illustrated with the Designs of William Blake, by Emily S. Hamblen. New York: Delphic Studios. $3.50.

DR. LAMSA'S NAME has become familiar through his translations of the Four Gospels from the Aramaic, "The Gospel Light," "Our Neighbor Jesus," and other writings dealing with the Bible and with the religion and customs of the Near East.

In an extensive introduction the author states his sources and gives the reasons for his conclusions. The authorship of the Psalms, their groupings, and time when written are given due consideration. Dr. Lamsa defends again his position regarding the date of the Syriac Bible and its relation to the Hebrew Scriptures. Examples are given of portions of the Scriptures in Hebrew and Aramaic.

This translation is made from the Peshitta text published from manuscripts by the Presbyterian and Congregational Missions in Urmiah in 1852. Use was also made of the "Codex Ambrosianus," an early codex now reposing in the Ambrosian Library at Milan.

* * *

The author discusses again the Aramaic word "Shabachtani," which appears in Psalm 22, because of its bearing upon the words Jesus uttered on the cross, as they appear in the King James Version. Many of the translations convey a meaning quite unlike that of the Authorized Version and will be found of special interest by Bible students. There are reproductions of photographs of pages from the various codices under discussion.

In the latest edition of Lord Ernle's extraordinary, compact little volume there have been added the names of several medieval and modern notables, among them Cellini, Pizarro of Peru, Thackeray, Hazlitt, and Northcote, Gladstone, Lincoln, and Garfield.

The author of this volume, through prodigious labor, explored the biographies of hundreds of outstanding personages of the Christian era to determine the influence exercised by the sacred Psalms upon their lives. The result is most impressive. This cannot be better expressed than by the author himself in the opening paragraph of the volume: "... the Book of Psalms contains the whole music of the heart of man, swept by the hand of his Maker. ... In it is presented the anatomy of all parts of the human soul; in it, as Heine says, are collected 'sunrise and sunset, birth and death, promise and fulfillment—the whole drama of humanity.'"

* * *

The use of passages from the Psalms by eminent personages under very diverse circumstances are dramatically set forth. In moments of triumph, in times of defeat, facing "the great destroyer," men and women have found comfort, heartening, fortitude, and joy in their inexhaustible depths. Lord Ernle has rendered a valuable service in bringing this evidence before the public in so attractive a form.

A vast amount of material is gathered into a small volume, one, however, which Bible students, all who seek divine aid in the solution of human problems, will profitably peruse.

Miss Hamblen undertakes the somewhat difficult task of interpreting the message of the much-discussed Book of Job. The difficulty usually encountered is lack of understanding on the part of the critic that the rationale of the argument is pure logic carried out through the medium of metaphysical reasoning. The characters are the mouthpieces for the presentation of various nuances of the subject under discussion.

The author displays sound judgment in the method of presentation. The book is divided into four parts, the second of which is devoted to an interpretation of Blake's designs. The opening chapter deals with "Interpretation," a commentary upon the Book as it appears in the Bible. The third chapter analyzes the development of the argument, while the fourth is a brief statement of the essence of each chapter.

The student of this Book of the Old Testament will read these chapters with interest and profit, as the message is set forth logically and appealingly.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

LOUISE McNEILL

Summer Solstice Poetry

Gauley Mountain, by Louise McNeill. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.
Winter Is a Shadow, by Leila Jones. New York: The Dial Press. $2.
An Atlanta Argosy, an Anthology of Atlanta Poetry, edited by Ruth Elgin Suddeth. Privately printed.

REGIONAL POETRY usually comes up short against the wall of poetic communication. Poetry being always a little more and a little less than its subject. Overtones is one way to describe the indescribable. It's difficult to do more than bring rhyme and rhythm to folklore—unless you have the talent of a Stephen Foster. Miss McNeill does better than most at her task. Her book, however, despite the eulogy of Stephen Vincent Benét's preface, remains a book of homely regional sketches in rhyme. Poetry is something else again, as the Pennsylvania Dutch have it.

Now it is a curious thing that "Winter Is a Shadow," by Leila Jones, shows the poetic pendulum swinging too far the other way. I'm afraid the traditional classical mold is too set. There is almost impeccable craftsmanship, the imagery is sound, if somewhat baroque, and the subject matter arresting in the traditional mode. Miss Jones is an excellent poet of her own particular conservative school. If there are no breath-taking passages in her book there are, by the same token, no lapses from taste. I have a feeling that Miss Jones will not always write as she does now. "Winter Is a Shadow" seems to me to explore the limits of her present horizon. Because she possesses more than a little ability, her development should be valuable.

Few private anthologies are worthy of special comment. Many of the common faults of such publications are present in "An Atlanta Argosy." The title is juvenile, the format unattractive. However, one cannot fail to be impressed at the general level of work represented. Many well-known poets either live or have lived in Atlanta. There are selections from Ernest Hartsock, who, in his few short years, wrote significant minor poetry. Then there are selections from the younger voices, such as James E. Warren, Jr. Gilbert Maxwell, one of the more established poets, is well represented. As a whole, a balance is maintained and the book is an interesting indication of the rich growth of poetry in the United States. JOHN RITCHEY

Miss Barrett and B. R. Haydon

Letters From Elizabeth Barrett to B. R. Haydon, edited by Martha Hale Shackford. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

THE EIGHTEEN LETTERS and three fragments here printed form part of the large collection of letters written by Elizabeth Barrett which were given to Wellesley College by Prof. George Herbert Palmer in memory of his wife. They are now printed for the first time. The editor, Miss Shackford, supplies a lengthy introduction and a number of notes commenting upon nearly all, but not quite all, the passages which stand in need of elucidation.

The introduction falls into two parts, the first a sketch of Haydon's character and career; the second an account of Miss Barrett during the period (1842-45) when she was corresponding with the painter. The biography of Haydon tells us nothing that is strictly novel; but in tone it differs from one or two recent estimates of this strange man of markedly individual personality who came near to being a genius as a man of letters and who thought, mistakenly, that he was a genius in painting.

* * *

Miss Shackford deplores the "scornful disparagement so popular of late towards this unfortunate man." she names no names, but obviously she is thinking more especially of Aldous Huxley's essay prefixed to his edition of the "Autobiography and Memoirs." Miss Shackford does not profess to offer a technical account or estimate of Haydon's work as a painter; but she says nothing to alter Mr. Huxley's judgment that he was, everything considered, just about the worst painter who ever lived.

The second section of Miss Shackford's introduction is an equally sympathetic account of Miss Barrett's interests and activities during the years of the friendship with Haydon. It, too, does not offer us any startling novelty; but it is pleasantly appreciative and shows that Miss Shackford might, if she would, write the definitive biography of the poetess of which she feels the need.

The letters themselves are concerned with matters of literature and art in the main; Haydon was not a close friend and there are few intimate personal revelations. Miss Barrett praises the painter's work (which, however, she knew only in preliminary sketches or in engraved reproductions), gives him encouragement, and sustains his hopes of recognition. She writes occasionally about her own work, and more often about the state of contemporary literature. To Wordsworth she refers several times, sometimes in connection with Haydon's picture of the poet meditating among the mountains, at other times in admiration of his poetry. His appointment to the laureateship she greets with satisfaction that is the more noteworthy because after Southey's passing she was herself brought forward by various admirers as a proper recipient of the honor. More interesting is a reference to Keats at a time when he had not yet received widest recognition. We note also her admiring allusions to Byron and her candid and cordial dislike of Lady Byron—though she cautions Haydon not to repeat what she writes lest her sentiments should reach Lady Byron's ears.

* * *

The finest of the letters is that in which she offers Haydon consolation after the blow which fell upon him when his cartoons for the walls of the new House of Lords were rejected by the committee. Haydon laid the blame upon the machinations of the Royal Academy, whose members he regarded as his bitter enemies. Miss Barrett writes, with notable candor and good sense: "You are a man of genius—but you may have failed in the cartoons—in these particular cartoons; with all your genius—and it is impossible for one who is most your friend to deny the hypothesis of it. On the other hand, you may not have failed—your cartoons may deserve the first prizes; and you may be a cruelly wronged man. Still a mistake may have wronged you, and not a treachery—and you cannot deny the possibility of this. It is better and happier to doubt of the knowledge of men than of their integrity." Reading this and other passages, one finds oneself wishing that Miss Barrett had come into Haydon's life at an earlier stage; contact with her would have been wholesome. S. C. C.

Antigone of Broadway

The Antigone of Sophocles: English version by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.50.

OUT OF AN OLD TRAGIC POEM the writers of "The Antigone of Sophocles" have wrought a completely new one. Taking in hand a Greek dramatic work, they have turned it into an American one. Possessing themselves, in fancy, of an ancient Athenian theater, they have recontrived it into a progressive Broadway playhouse.

There seems no longer to be any controversy regarding literal and free paraphrasing of Greek in English, word-for-word renderings being undoubtedly a thing of the past. Question arises only on the kind of liberty translators shall claim. As long as a logical plan is followed and some worthwhile artistic result is achieved, full license appears to be allowed.

In the case of Messrs. Fitts and Fitzgerald, the idea of adapting Sophocles to today's stage must justify their easygoing treatment of the "Antigone" text. They would scarcely pass a college examination in Greek language and literature, writing in the style of the book; but they would probably stand much chance of success with their fluent, condensed, and rapid dialogue, if they could have it spoken by good actors before a classically hospitable audience.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

A Cartoon History of Our Times, by David Low (Simon & Schuster, $2). Covers in caricatures the main international events of the last six years. With introduction and text by Quincy Howe.

Constitutionalism and the Changing World, by C. H. McIlwain (Macmillan, $4.50). Collected papers by the Eaton professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University.

History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, edited by a Commission of the Central Committee of the C. P. S. U. (International Publishers, $2). Story of the Bolsheviks from 1883 to 1937.

Richard II, edited by John Dover Wilson (Macmillan, $2.25). Latest title in the Cambridge New Shakespeare.

Foreign Affairs, by Anthony Eden (Harcourt Brace, $3.50). The author's speeches in Parliament and elsewhere, through 1938.

Lighting Ideas in Photography, by William Herrschaft and Jacob Deschin (Whittlesey House, $2.75). Provides a working technique in one of the less-widely known branches of camera work.

We Were There, edited by Wilfrid Hindle (Putnam, $3). Articles by 12 English foreign correspondents about events in Europe, Africa, and the Far East.

Petticoat Vagabond Among the Nomads, by Neill James (Scribner, $2.75). Adventures in Lapland.

The Chinese Novel, by Pearl Buck (John Day, $1.50). Text of the Nobel lecture delivered before the Swedish Academy at Stockholm, Dec. 12, 1938.

In Search of Peace, by Neville Chamberlain (Putnam, $3.50). Speeches made by the British Prime Minister.

Old Gods Falling, by Malcolm Elwin (Macmillan, $3.50). Essays on literary England from the Jubilee through Galsworthy.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Serge Lifar as Aesthetic Theorist and as Premier Danseur

Ballet: Traditional to Modern. by Serge Lifar. London and New York: Putnam. 15s. net; $4.

SERGE LIFAR was associated with Diaghileff's Ballets Russes from 1923 to 1929 and was afterward appointed "Maitre de Ballet" and "Premier Danseur-Etoile" of the Paris "Théâtre Nationale de l'Opéra." Early in 1936 he was invited by the committee of the "Congrès International d'Esthétique et de Science de l'Art" to lecture on the aesthetics of dancing at the Sorbonne in the August of the following year. Eighteen months were spent in composing the lecture, which grew so elongated that only the first part, with some two thirds of the rest, could be given at Sorbonne. In the foreword to "Ballet: Traditional to Modern," the lecturer says: "The reception of dancing beneath the dome of the Temple of Knowledge is an event which merits a place in the history of our art. Hence I have decided to publish my lecture in its entirety."

* * *

The first part, headed "General considerations on the theory and nature of dancing," is the most important for the student of ballet. The average ballet fan will probably be more interested in parts two and three, which deal with academic ballet of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries and "the new ballet of the twentieth century." It is often profitable to hear what those who practice an art have to say about it, for, as the old Latin maxim says, practice is the best of all instructors. But evidently M. Lifar determined to do dancing proud at its reception beneath the dome of knowledge. He seems to have searched for all the longest words and tried hard to make the simplest things obscure. There are many sentences and passages in which not even a professor of aesthetics could have hidden his meaning more successfully. Could he, for example, outdo: "In the beginning dancing was a syncretic art of primitive peoples"?

M. Lifar asserts, in italics, that "Musical rhythm is born of dancing rhythm. In the beginning it (sic) was accompanied by measured stamping of the feet." For him the following quotation from the "Odyssey" establishes, once and for all, the seniority of dancing rhythm: "Then the two begin to dance on the bounteous earth with rapid movement; and the other young men stood in a ring and beat time (with their feet), and therewith a great din arose." By placing the dance "in the beginning" in ancient Greece, the author has somehow entirely overlooked ancient Egypt and ancient India. Music and dancing both express rhythm, and the attempt to prove that one or the other expressed it first could well be left to those who wrestle with the difference "'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

As we all know, M. Lifar's aim as "choreauthor"—a word which he substitutes for "choregrapher"—is to release ballet from the tyranny of music, drama, and pictorial art—ballet sans everything but "pure" dancing. One recalls seeing his "Icare" at the Paris Opéra. The audience, largely made up of the usual tourists, trippers, and provincials, perhaps shared the attitude of those who journey to the Glyndebourne Opera, and who, according to a London revue, believe "It must be good, we've come so far."

M. Lifar has a case, and not a bad one, but in "Icare," a bare and dreary affair, and the first part of this book, he knocks down the house of cards that constitutes his aesthetic. Stripped of verbiage, many of his arguments in favor of "pure" dancing are, unkind as it may seem to say so, pure nonsense. A single instance will suffice. Speaking of the "impersonal" ecstasy attributed to certain dances, he says: "For such an ecstasy in general, dancing is the highest art, it is much superior to the other arts, particularly to that of music, which cannot express a like ecstatic intensity." Perhaps it is significant that nowhere does the author make the slightest claim to any intellectual content for the dance.

* * *

If one may change a single word of Pater's famous dictum, M. Lifar would have us believe that "all art constantly aspires to the condition of dancing." Every musician knows that rhythm expressed through dancing is different in quality and character to that expressed through music—this, by the way, is one of M. Lifar's grievances. The same can be said of the other arts. These, he holds, must be judged by the degree in which they approach to "musical law." Here, surely, is the key to a sound aesthetic of the ballet, the key possessed by Diaghileff, who—it can never be said too often—approached ballet through music, "the type or measure of perfected art."

But whenever M. Lifar drops aesthetic theory, he becomes really interesting. He provides some acute and pungent criticism of contemporary choregraphers, particularly of Massine, in whom he sees a victim to "the domination of the musicians." Jooss "has created one ballet only and a series of variations of it"; his "ideology" is "already destined to deadlock and forgetfulness." The other German schools of Rudolf von Laban, Mary Wigman, Harold Kreutzberg, and Günter—especially that of Mary Wigman—with their "terre-à-terre" technique, are shrewdly analyzed, and while recognition is given to their good points, the fundamental weakness of their conception of the dance is mercilessly exposed. A very interesting description is also given of the Soviet ballet.

With a deeper knowledge of the aesthetics of music and its relations of form, rhythm, and color to the other arts, one feels that M. Lifar might have avoided many of the pitfalls, dug by himself, into which he continually tumbles in an unequal book. He is none too well served by the translation.

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Serge Lifar, as the Faun in "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune"

Housing—A Community Problem

Housing the Masses. by Carol Aronovici. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.50. London: Chapman & Hall.

HOUSING as part of a community pattern, not as an isolated building or set of buildings, provides the only workable approach to the objective of bettered living quarters for the many, according to Carol Aronovici. His "Housing the Masses" argues that slum clearance isn't enough; at the same time there must be a human adjustment to a quality of community living that will make impossible a return to slum existence. Slums, after all, do not make themselves; they are the manifestation of the social neglect of part of the community by the community as a whole.

After 30 years of experience and study in housing, Dr. Aronovici, who is lecturer on housing and community planning at New York University and Columbia University, has come to regard the subject not as a special reform, but as "an important civic imperative which affects or should affect all of us." He asserts that a new spiritual vision and a new economic outlook must be developed. Grace of living must be considered in relation to any settled economy; new patterns of community functioning must be developed, and new ways of bringing them to realization must be devised. In his ideal housing community for the masses conditions would be "intended to conserve not alone health, but every effort and aspiration which has individual and social value."

Mr. Aronovici does not regard the promotion of private enterprise by the Federal Housing Administration as having any very large bearing upon the problem of better housing for the masses, for the simple reason that this activity has not penetrated in any large way to the heavily populated level of families which cannot afford to buy houses costing more than $3,000. A ridiculous price for a house, many builders will say; but costly enough for a $1,500 a year family to undertake to agree to purchase, according to the economists.

* * *

Since some 55 per cent of the families in the United States are in that $1,500 class, there is little prospect of raising their income level so long as 33 per cent of the remaining 45 per cent subsist, or survive, on incomes considerable below that $1,500 mark. When mass production of modest family dwellings comes, $3,000 will be accepted as a matter of course as offering a satisfactory profit to manufacturers, if the history of the motor car industry offers any sort of parallel.

Until the building industry becomes modernized—goes from a custom production to a mass production basis—housing will continue to be one of weaker phases of modern civilization. Houses will continue to become obsolete faster than they can be renovated and modernized, and we shall continue to create potential new slums faster than the old slums can be cleared. Failure to consider neighborhood and community relationships and needs, Dr. Aronovici remarks, tends to create slums where the present civic outlook cannot see them coming until the damaging change has been wrought.

* * *

The architect and engineer need to bring their planning into line with some philosophy of living that is compatible with the actualities and possibilities of modern society and its resources, asserts Dr. Aronovici. He illustrates his book handsomely with pictures of model housing communities, not failing to examine their budget and pointing out what elements must be charged off to setting a good example, to pioneering, to government paternalism, or to whatever other bookkeeping subheading may be chosen to carry red ink with special grace.

That suitable housing is necessary to any people that is to be self-respecting is the dominant condition in all this discussion of living conditions. Somebody must pay for the decencies of housing; if the individual family cannot afford to pay, the community as a whole must help. This would seem to be the only conclusion possible to a society that pledges itself to nourish the individual family.

E. C. S.

Homer and Aeschylus

The Poetry of Homer. by Samuel Eliot Bassett. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press. $2.50.

ZEAL FOR A GREEK TEXT in the exact form that it comes to us through the ages causes the writer of "The Poetry of Homer" to discount the so-called higher criticism of the nineteenth century until he figures its present worth at nothing whatever. Dropping all concern for shapes which the material of the Homeric works may have borne at some far-off folklore period, and reading the pair of poems for what they actually say, he reaches the conclusion that they were both turned out by one man, who worked calculatingly and who followed a cunning plan and employed a masterful and individual technique.

For there stands before readers of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" something that cannot be explained as an evolution or a process of historical development, and that can by no means be referred to mere popular tradition or homespun hand-me-down of any sort. It is what the author calls epic illusion; and it can have sprung, according to him, only from the imagination of a great literary artist.

Professor Bassett knocks over scholarly doctrines not only of the immediate past but also of times away back. A good old notion regarding Homer's prosody, defined in critical treatises from Roman Empire times till now as caesural pause, he banishes from thought altogether. Such metrical mechanism, he declares, shackles the poet's hexameter; and then, it has no classic Greek authority anyway. It is the "discovery" or, rather, the grammatical claptrap of pedants who arose in the Christian era.

Homer, the line of reasoning runs, is a singer, not a versemonger; a dramatist, and not a stage carpenter. Indeed, so ardent does the author's zeal grow toward the end of his book, that it raises Homer up to something more than an epic poet—as if that were not enough—and makes him the originator of tragedy, an anticipator of Aeschylus. This is an interesting view, no dispute, though a somewhat forced one. It seems to bring in an element of compulsion where persuasion has already done a pretty fair job. But here is the latest word in defense of Homer as a historic personage; and here is authentic reply to the contention that he was a number of bards and editors going under a kind of company name. The old school of "separatists" here receives a decided setback, and has something to do to put itself in favor again.

W. P. T.

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READERS GREETED with the blast of publicity which preceded the first trans-Atlantic shipment of hats, coats, and dresses from the Paris couturières may be surprised to learn that air-shopping via Hawaii, Bermuda, Bogota, Zurich, and points north, is about to celebrate its fifth anniversary.

It was altogether fitting that the much-heralded shipment of "air-minded fashions," which came 4,220 miles from Paris in 31 hours to one of New York's largest department stores on Aug. 9, should have been arranged by Mildred Johnson's "Air-Shopping Service." The enterprising Miss Johnson arranged to use American Export Airline's new flying boat, the Transatlantic, by special permission of the Civil Aeronautics authorities, for what is hoped will be a regular schedule of air-express shipments from across the seas.

However, shopping by air across the Atlantic by trans-Atlantic clipper is just one more step in the service which without fanfare or fuss for several years has been bringing, via fast plane through Europe and fast boat over the ocean, edelweiss from Switzerland, devonshire cream from England, and from the other side of the world, ginger-flower leis from Hawaii or limes from Mexico.

Photo L. R. Ramos

FLOWERS FROM THE JUNGLES—Orchids From Guatemala and Colombia Are Among the Most Popular Items Called for by Customers of Mildred Johnson's Air Shopping Service Which Is Now Celebrating Its Fifth Anniversary by Importing Items by Trans-Atlantic Clippers

* * *

Originally designed as a double effort to promote the idea of using planes for business, and to operate a service bureau for air-minded travelers, "Air-shopping" emerged in 1934 as the demure step-child of the air-travel bureau, headed by the energetic Miss Johnson, whose offices were in the General Motors Building, New York City. Invention of the aviatrix, whose other spectacular "firsts" included the organization of the first air-hostess plan for eastern transport lines, and the appointment by the then Secretary of Commerce as the only woman observer on United States air-mail lines in the 1920's, air-shopping immediately caught the imagination of the public, the majority of whom still do their flying in air castles.

Shopping by air express apparently satisfied a need not only for more speed but a travel lure on the part of stay-at-homes, whose orders for the strange and the exotic have extended the ramifications of the business until it includes connections with buying sources in practically every country of the globe, at the present time.

"Anything from anywhere direct by air to your door" was the ambitious slogan Miss Johnson and her associates set for themselves. Apparently the motto has been taken literally, for orders have poured in from all parts of the United States and Canada, from remote desert towns in the interior, and from snow-bound housewives in the far north for such exotic purchases as orange blossoms and bougainvillia from Florida and Easter lilies from Bermuda.

* * *

An air log, which chronicles the hours and route of the flight, the starting point and the end of the trip, together with special packaging give the charm of the unknown, plus the fact that the favorable rate of exchange in some countries brings the prices down on all but the most exotic items to terms which compare favorably with the home product. For example, scented orchids flown straight from Guatemala jungles at $7.50 for two made all other valentines last February seem mere scraps of paper. The hardier green and rust types from South America retail at $6.50 for four, which any flower lover will tell you is fair exchange for so much loveliness.

But air-shopping is by no means all profit for these pioneers, who, if they travel by means considerably swifter than the old covered wagons, endure the same elements of danger and uncertainty, plus the business risks where purchases, if not made by the hit-or-miss method, at least have to go through the trial-and-error phase, since neither surveys of air markets nor merchandise outlets have been made before.

For example, last Christmas, with the New York office flooded with orders for unusual gifts from far-away countries, several planes from South America were grounded during the bad weather which prevailed then. It was found that some of the over-delicate purple orchids had failed to arrive from Colombia in perfect condition, and notices had to be sent out canceling numerous lucrative orders.

* * *

Again, because of Government fumigation requirements and uncertain air-conditions over the Rockies, Miss Johnson and her associates discovered that some of the more delicate (and expensive) leis from Hawaii were being badly bruised in transit, so shipments had to be confined to more vigorous articles of merchandise for the time being. Every month the rapidly growing list of notices going to men and women who receive a vicarious thrill by doing their shopping by air, include notifications not only of new items on the market, but changes in climatic conditions and vicissitudes of air travel which require certain articles to be temporarily withdrawn from circulation. For instance, during the winter season, the much-sought-after orange blossoms and bougainvillia from Florida, coming north to recompense people who could not go south, were found too perishable to be guaranteed for shipment further north than New York.

So far, however, Miss Johnson claims she has failed to fill but one order for the unusual. When the management of the fashionable Stork Club in New York thought of distributing stork eggs to its patrons, Miss Johnson was asked to supply them. A search of Egyptian markets, where the eggs abound, failed to reveal the quantities necessary to supply the waiting club clientele, and the project had to be abandoned.

However, "air-shopping" (and Miss Johnson) can be said to have arrived when the proprietors of a famous club listed on their menus the special crabs flown for them daily as "Bimini stone crabs Mildred Johnson"!

But air-shopping is by no means a one-way service. One of the most recent expressions of the "good-will" tours was the trade flight organized by Miss Johnson this spring in co-operation with manufacturers, radio broadcasting systems, and local outlets in South American capitals. A Spanish-speaking radio commentator on fashions, two models, and an air trunk full of the latest American designs toured a complete circuit of South American cities giving demonstrations—and taking orders—on what the well-dressed woman south of the Panama Canal would wear at the two world's fairs in the United States. And it is conceivable, although not yet officially announced, that the new trans-Atlantic air express service will carry typical American products to Europe in return for the "green oysters" from France, the strawberries of Devon, and the multiple orders which Miss Johnson says are already on file awaiting expansion of the newest method of beating Jules Verne's record in spanning the globe. J. K. A.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

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. . Housing at the Crossroads

(Continued from Page 5)

recession. The question arises as to what more the Government might do.

In research there is undoubtedly much that might be done. Beyond this, the question is difficult to answer. To advance more extensive aids to private enterprise than are embodied in the present program would probably result only in public assumption of the costs of waste and disorganization in the industry and a subsidizing and perpetuating of inefficiency and irresponsibility. An alternative, to move from its present position to one of direct intervention and control, offers a choice more drastic than most people would care to contemplate. The possibility of a choice other than these rests on the degree to which the public is willing to adjust local legislation to the needs of the situation and the degree to which the industry itself is capable of reorganization.

* * *

Building codes, control of land use, mortgage, title, and lien laws, methods of real estate taxation, all of which weigh heavily against housing progress, are beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Until the vital relationship between a housing program and the impediments arising in many instances from local legislation is fully understood and acted upon, no measures, either Federal or private, can be fully effective.

More important, however, is the emergence of an industrial leadership which would make such reform and revision seem worth while. Housing is basically an industrial problem, and the key to its solution must come from within the industry. An engineering and industrial point of view must replace the gambling attitude inherent in small-scale, inadequately financed operations.

* * *

Accomplishment of this obviously means larger, more responsible building and operating organizations keyed to a lower but steady investment yield. It means more scientific use of materials, and new arrangements with manufacturers and labor based upon a new responsibility that will eliminate the excuse for the present self-defeating restrictions and protections. It means, above all, a leadership with boldness, vision, and resources.

form of aid than the other measures had provided.

Through the Federal Housing Administration and the Home Loan Bank System the Government has produced for the use of private enterprise financial mechanisms superior to anything previously available. But the effectiveness of machinery lies in the availability of the means for its operation. Today, in the hands of an unco-ordinated and badly equipped industry, those means are limited and subject to sudden collapse, as occurred in the promising uptrend of 1937, when a sudden rise in prices brought

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A close finish in the 100 yard dash! . . . Photograph was taken at 1939 ABC conference track meet, which was won by The Principia Upper School. Other members of the conference are Country Day, John Burroughs, and Western Military Academy . . . Write for New Upper School Catalog.

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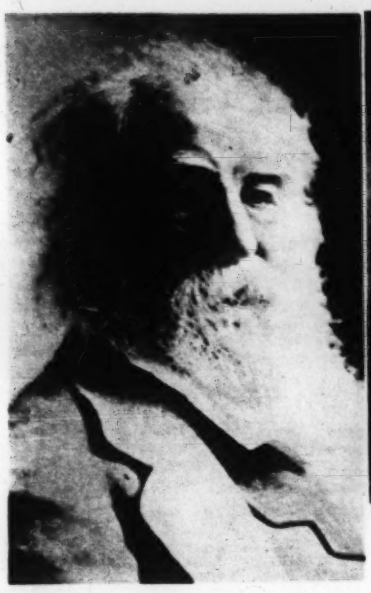
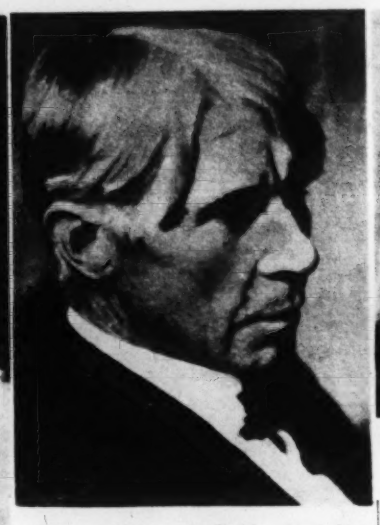
The Poet and His Times





Left to Right, WALT WHITMAN, CARL SANDBURG, STEPHEN SPENDER, ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, ROBERT NATHAN

THESE TIMES are made for poets. Of course, strictly speaking, all times are made for poets. Pegasus is a willful steed and his hoofs strike fire from both smooth roads and rough. However, it need not occasion protest to say that the times have often weighted the balance in favor of the poet. Every artist's work reflects in some measure the kind and manner of his times. Living is the raw material, however much it may be diffused, of art.

The poet, it seems to me, is fortunate today. He is alive in times that surely combine both tragedy and wonder. Great good has been accomplished and great wrongs have been done. We are on the edge of tremendous changes in every department of social life. The future lies before us in a maze of possibilities.

Here, then, is reason enough to expect the line of fire, the phrase of prophecy, from the poet. Certainly it is significant to remember that civil war times in the United States stimulated the creative efforts of Walt Whitman. Some of the poems which contribute most to Whitman's stature were written in the war years. Whitman had a cause but he used it as a base, not an end. For instance, his pronouncement on freedom will stand as long as that desire burns in the pulse of man:

What we believe in waits latent
forever through all the continents,
Invites no one, promises nothing, sits in calmness and light,
is positive and composed,
knows no discouragement,
Waiting patiently, waiting its time.

The battle wages with many a loud alarm and frequent advance and retreat,
The infidel triumphs, or supposes he triumphs,
The prison, scaffold, garrote, handcuffs, iron necklace and lead-balls do their work,
But for all this Liberty has not gone out of place, nor the infidel enter'd into full possession.

Whitman is an almost classic example of the right man being in the right place at the right time. Great poetry Whitman would have written regardless of his time—we know him today as one of the great voices of poetry. His times contributed the impetus of passion.

When I was asked by a university professor the other day, during a discussion with John Holmes before a meeting of college English professors, just what the poets of today have to contribute toward the unsnarling of the present world occasion, I first thought only of Walt Whitman. But then I recalled hearing Carl Sandburg reading from an as yet unpublished manuscript. I remember only one line, but it is rich with the ring of portent:

What do the people get for the wars they fight—with each other?

And I remember MacLeish's "Public Speech," a series of deeply moving poems of protest and hope for the world.

Liberty and pride and hope
And every guide-mark of the mind
That led our blindness once has vanished.
This star will not. Love's star will not.

Then Stephen Spender's came to mind:

I think continually of those who were truly great.
Who, from the womb, remembered the soul's history.
Through corridors of light where the hours are suns
Endless and singing. Whose lovely ambition
Was that their lips, still touched with fire,
Should tell of the spirit clothed from head to foot in song.

I recalled Robert Nathan's concern for aggression:

Awake you poets, drowsy-headed throng,
If freedom dies you will not sleep for long.

I read in the New York Times a few days ago a recent poem from the American poet, Edgar Lee Masters. It is a salty poem of faith and belief, the kind of poem worth remembering. Here is a bit of it:

Would you know the American spirit, faith and destiny?
Would you see that they have no need of the faith of any other land?
Then take wings of steel and cross the Appalachian Plateau,
Look down upon the Ohio Valley and the cornlands,
And the drumlins and moraines of Wisconsin,
And the mines of copper and salt,
And the fields of wheat, and lands of fruits and vegetables in Texas. . . .

As Washington rapped with his sword
On the door of Fort Duquesne,
Leaving it to another day, to other hands
To lift the bars,
So we must knock on the portals of today,
And pass the frontiers in the forward march,
Using today for the search of wisdom,
Remembering what Drake, and Coronado,
Cabrillo and de Vaca did not do.

Poetry does speak out of the times, and today's times are a challenge to the poets. They have answered in many various voices. Posterity will decide whether they have found in their times, as Whitman did, a meaning that has significance forever.

JOHN RITCHEY

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Exhibits of World Interest

YOU CAN JOSTLE—in retrospect—with World's Fair crowds—petticoated and mustached—in a New York exposition of 86 years ago, and with folks who stepped from carriages to view the Centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

Or you may take your choice among a dozen other expositions held in the United States since it began to stage these exhibits of world interest. For they are all visualized in a new exhibit of the Chicago Historical Society called "Historic World's Fairs."

Mr. and Mrs. Gay Nineties and their little girl, all dressed in their elegant best to attend the World's Columbian Exposition, are the most striking exhibit in the two rooms opened this summer to give the background of the two current world's fairs. They are life-sized figures standing, in a glass case, under an authentic sign from the first Chicago Fair, bearing the lettering, "Pay Gate."

* * *

Many excellent photographs, drawings, and prints give their background, the architecturally brilliant "White City" of 1893. Colored glass slides, illumined, furnish glimpses of other expositions.

Farthest back in history is the New York Fair of 1853, with its astonishing glass building copied from the Crystal Palace at London. That fair started the country on a gay career of holding expositions. The next world's fair is Philadelphia's celebration of 100 years of American independence, in 1876. An old print of the opening day shows a traffic jam of that period—horse-drawn carriages in a merry tangle with pedestrians, ladies dodging hoofs while they held their trains and parasols with a firm grip and maintained expressions of composure.

* * *

That fair introduced a revolutionary invention to the public—the telephone. It also saw the debut of another American innovation, the ice-cream soda. A booklet put out by the Chicago Historical Society for this exhibit credits world's fairs with speeding up the popularization of an invention or an idea by 15 years. So the effervescent soda and, three decades later, the practical ice-cream cone, won quick acceptance, thanks to expositions.

Courtesy Chicago Historical Society

WHEN THE GAY NINETIES WENT TO THE FAIR
Typical Family of 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in the "Historic World Fairs" Exhibit at the Chicago Historical Society

On the serious side, electricity, radio, and other developments in natural science were made known to the lay public through subsequent fairs, the booklet relates. Moreover, the American outlook was broadened and friendly relations with other lands promoted through foreign exhibits at these international shows. At the same time, events in American history were commemorated . . . the landing of Columbus (one year late) by the Chicago Fair of 1893; the Louisiana Purchase, also a year late, by the St. Louis Exposition of 1904; Lewis and Clark's expedition to the Northwest, by the fair in Portland, Ore., in 1905; the landing of the first Anglo-Saxon settlers, by the Jamestown Exposition of 1907; the opening of the Panama Canal, by the San Francisco Fair in 1915; the sesquicentennial of American independence, by the world's fair in Philadelphia in 1926; the incorporation of Chicago, by its Century of Progress Exposition in 1933.

A history of American architecture is told in these pictures. Each fair had its dominating style; each interpreted the taste of the time and influenced future construction. So the world's fair rooms tell more of American history than one would guess at the first glance.

..Russo-German

(Continued from Page 3)

the Soviet regime—was the sudden purge of 1937, in which the leading Soviet generals were executed. There were domestic reasons for the purge. But the fact that the generals themselves were the leading exponents of military co-operation with Germany was clearly one of the considerations. The Soviets found a reversal of policy expedient. The policy was reversed. It does not disprove the advantages of Russo-German military arrangements. Nor does it prove that these advantages could not be utilized again the moment it became expedient to do so.

And then there is Maxim Litvinoff. For two decades he played an important role in Russian foreign policy. His posed the Soviet's co-operation with the Western powers, for Geneva and the League, for the attainment by the Soviets of a place of "respectability" at diplomatic council tables.

* * *

All this involved a common policy with nations which regarded the dictatorships as a potential threat to peace. As long as Litvinoff remained Foreign Minister, a policy of close action with Germany seemed ruled out. In May of this year, he "resigned." The re-orientation of Soviet policy was not, at that time, fully explained. But it was apparent that a number of factors, among them the Soviet pique at being excluded from the deliberations of Munich, had operated to throw the emphasis more fully upon whatever advantages—actual or strategic—could be achieved from again reminding the world that the bear is not only the symbol of Russia but of Berlin as well.

Immediately one is inclined to point out that in all these things there are contradictions. The Red Army purge, for instance, indicates a weakening of the relation with Germany; the post-Litvinoff policies indicate a strengthening of relations.

Apparently the course of true diplomacy never did run smooth. But out of the apparent contradictions some basic trends may be perceived. They must be taken with reservations. In the swift current of the moment, the shifts may swing through a full circle.

But the factor which many authorities believe reconciles the varying aspects of Russo-German policy lies in the Kremlin's desire to prevent too deep an embroilment in western Europe.

The severing of too strong a military tie with Germany was a step in this direction. A non-aggression pact would continue the trend, not reverse it.

* * *

The withdrawal from a League-Litvinoff policy is a retraction from commitments to those western powers which, through opposition to German expansion and the methods of National Socialism, might embroil Russia in European conflict.

Temporization over co-operation with the Anglo-French "peace front" has been a further evidence of the Russian caution. Even ultimate co-operation with this grouping would not disprove the Soviet reticence; it would only mean that Moscow had waited until the dies were cast sufficiently to indicate that, in throwing its weight on one side, the Soviets felt themselves sure of the preponderant balance.

A parallel German and Soviet policy, then, remains a matter of strategy. But it has been a basic consideration which was never absent from international formulae. It may be outraged or evoked as the needs of the two dictators require. But, as one historian has phrased it, the treaty of Versailles was drafted on the day the Kaiser and his ministers abandoned the Bismarckian policy of utilization of Russian might. It is a fact which the Soviets and the Germans chose to refurbish and to brandish for their individual, or collective, ends.

Photo Reiffenstein

THE SIGN OF THE CARPENTER
Tools Carved on the Door Were an Invitation to Customers in This Old House Which Still Stands in the Austrian Town of Linz

From Signboards to Neon Lights

NEON LIGHTS and artistic shop window dressing have become so accepted a feature of present-day life that it is difficult to imagine what shopping was like when quaint signs at the doorway were practically the only means of attracting attention to the wares for sale.

In small provincial towns, in old streets in the center of Vienna, of Paris, and even of London, carvings and paintings on the doors of houses and signs wrought in iron above the entrances of shops can still be seen.

True, they are somewhat inconspicuous in the brilliance of modern streets, but it can easily be realized what character they gave to thoroughfares in the past. As comparatively recently as 100 years ago, the producer and the salesman was often one and the same person. The shoemaker cut, made, and sold footwear; the tailor cut, made, and sold clothing. The innkeeper prided himself in producing all the food eaten at his establishment.

To introduce all the different kinds of work they made to their clients they simply used to put a symbol of their trade in front of the house, which comprised work rooms, shop, and dwelling. The signboard was often a piece of work which the apprentice made for his examination.

Whereas the shop fronts today provide an ever changing variety of attractions, the old signboard stayed unchanged throughout the life of the trader or the craftsman and often survived him. The public of the period never tired of the same sign. This may be an indication that the signboard usually was more than a mere stunt and near to a work of art.

The majority of the signboards were made during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Before that time the individual craftsman and shopkeeper had no urgent need of signboards, as all the members of one craft lived in one street. When the craftsman began to act as an individual rather than as a member of a community, the need for propaganda arose. Then the signboard became a thing of importance. For a long time the signboard was looked upon as the only respectable method of publicity.

The shopkeepers in Paris, who started to decorate the front of their establishments with changing inscriptions and whose shops had windows bigger than an ordinary window of a private house, got the reputation for frivolity, which seemed to endanger their future.

The signboards are not only of interest to the art collector. Others may find in these lovely things examples of the deep social change from a static to a dynamic status, from the complex personality to the specialist, from a rather artistic tune of life to a highly mechanized one.

A. St. W.

..Wall Street

(Continued from Page 4)

has been remodeled to take all but policy-making functions away from the committees and vest it with the regular staff. A permanent paid president has been chosen at a salary of $48,000, Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr. Trading rules have been tightened, capital requirements increased for specialists and commission houses, nonmember partners have been brought under the disciplinary powers of the Exchange, margin trading by partners has been banned, and a host of means of protecting customers against both stock manipulation and brokerage house insolvency have been explored.

A fair case can be made for the thesis that stock exchanges in general are permanently shrunken in economic importance in the last decade. The exchanges of London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Berlin no longer are as active or as strong in bearing the weight of heavy selling or the push of heavy buying as a decade ago. Wall Street argues that the "thinness" of today's market is largely due to federal red tape, but thinness has been observed in foreign markets where the backward governments of Europe have failed to see the good in meticulous government regulation.

There are people in Wall Street who think the brokerage business will never "come back" to its old prosperity. But if it doesn't, it won't be because that body of brokers called the New York Stock Exchange hasn't put itself out to find out what the people want and give it.

Over the Editor's Desk

READERS MOVED by the war tension which grips Europe will find much that is deeply quieting in Harold Nicolson's positive approach to the question of peace or war. The man who chronicled the doings of the peace plotters at Versailles makes "agreed revision" Item 1 on the agenda of immediate general settlement. In advocating economic help for the Have Nots, a general mandate for colonies, and rejuvenation of the League of Nations on a basis of equality, in exchange for general disarmament, Mr. Nicolson proffers a plan that is calculated to test the peaceful professions of political leaders in all countries, democratic as well as totalitarian. The title of the article, "Other Ways Than by War," was used as the heading of a statement appearing in the Boston Herald in March, 1898, in which Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of this newspaper, replied to the editor's question: "Should difficulties between the United States and Spain be settled peacefully by statesmanship and diplomacy, in a way honorable and satisfactory to both sides?" Her reply will be found in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 277).

If the statesmen fail. If—then the peoples must turn toward their generals. William Henry Chamberlin gives us a realistic closeup of the French general. Men from the eastern provinces are traditionally calm, and apparently General Gamelin bears this out. The Monitor's Paris correspondent recalls how Gamelin stood like a rock with his Ninth Division when assailed by the massed momentum of Ludendorff's mighty wheel toward Paris in the summer of 1918. Seldom nowadays does the leader of the French army stand in the spotlight of the press.

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MILES COLEAN

Back in Boston after a European trip to "update" his direct contacts with world affairs, Charles E. Gratke, the Monitor's Foreign Editor, writes of underlying factors in the German and Russian equation. Mr. Gratke draws not only on the sources of information which equip his desk, but upon his own background as former chief of the Monitor's London and Berlin News Bureaus.

Wall Street? You wouldn't know the place. Chastened by depression, humanized by Washington restrictions. The Street today is—but let Harold M. Fleming show you just how much things have changed during his time in The Street.

For a long time, economists have been saying that what this country needs (meaning the United States) is a good $5,000,000,000 building boom. Apparently Miles L. Colean has discovered the makings of one.

Monday is Labor Day. Which gives a Monitor worker reason to suggest that if labor can make and keep the peace within its own ranks, it will counteract the present strong public reaction, and gain wider support in whatever it undertakes to improve its industrial partnership with capital.

Natalie Gordon's approach to New York is something about which every prospective sightseeing sitter should know. We might call it the Effortless Approach. The participant simply takes a reclining stance in a bus or boat, and by remembering to keep the head up and both eyes open, one is certain not to miss a thing—and to finish as fresh as a daisy.

Soon to Be Printed

What public figure outside President Roosevelt's official circle contends that his sources of European information equal those of the Administration? When Premier Laval visited the United States, what person, next to the President, did he seem most anxious to meet? What former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee prides himself on his efforts at "Keeping America out of Europe"? Richard Lee Strout will give all the answers in an article about—yes, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.

The Atlantic Monthly, there she stands! Figuratively speaking, of course. For one of many interesting facts in L. A. Sloper's biographical piece about this distinguished magazine is that which shows through circulation figures its ability to keep moving ahead. And at the same time to keep its head. A select succession of American literary "names" figure in its long history—Lowell, Holmes, Stowe, Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, and several others.

Vera Micheles Dean's forthcoming discussion of bases for a new peace will serve as a philosophical follow-up to this issue's leading article. Mr. Nicolson submits a plan for a general settlement. Mrs. Dean explores prospective peace efforts even farther, stressing particularly on the idea that we must recognize the need for fluidity in peace terms and, hence, the obvious futility of planning a permanent peace in a world of change. Mrs. Dean? She is Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association.

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